JACKSON CORRESPONDENCE

1898-1899

Letters Vol. 7

Shelf Vol. # 13

Sheldon Jackson

Letters

v. 7

Allen, Rev. A, 80,

Adams, Mrs. C. E, 103.

Alaska Geog. Soc., 360,

Adams, H.N., 416,

Allen, Rev. Jno. W., 479

Address, Christian Citizenship Conv. 315

Briggs, J. Edgar, 88.

"Banner," Presbyterian 491

Baker, Miss C. 98

Beiler, Mrs. J.F. 312, 388,

Brown, Nellie B., 437.

Barrows, J.H., 105,

Barton, W. H. 346

Burrows, Hon. J.C. 379

Cromie, Rev. Jas. 90

Clum, Jno. P, 106, 318,

Certificate to accompany papers in Townsend suit, 114

Curios, Lists of, 131

Crafts, W. F. 133, 134.

Condit, J.H., 331, 333, 370,

City Post Master, W.D.C. 345

Clarke, R. W. 364,
Copy of letter of

Crandall, C. E. 367

Christian Herald, 399,

Cochran, Thos, 424,

Condit, Rev. J.H. 456,

Christian Observer, 496

Dean, Mrs. W. B. 3, 65,

Dulles, J.H. 112

Dingwell, Jas. D. 126,

Davis Senator, 381

Douglass, Mrs. J.C. 64

Davis, A.G. 100

Dalton & Maloney (copies of letters with regard to prices of goods,) 320.

District Atty, Seattle, 70,

Dennis, Jas. F. 97, 125

Dixon, Rev. Jno., 357

Dawes, Anna L., 359

Dodd Mead & Co., 436,

Ely, Rev. S. N., 351

Expansion, Dr. Jackson on, 429

Finks, Mrs. D.E. 78, 128

Foster & Co., J. 96,

Finney, E. C. 366,

Ford & Shaw, Grand Union Hotel 337

Gray, Dr. W. C. 79

Gould, Mrs. J.m., 89

Gregory, Mrs. J.m., 113

Gould, Mrs. E. P. 123

Gantz, (Princeton) 385,

Gay, Francis, 455;

Gray, Dr W. C., 462
"Interior";

Graham, J.W. (Lil) 49

Hobbs, Wall & Co's bill, 59 22
Huntley, H. B., 363,
Hawley, Senator, 380,
Hunter, W. A., 427

Hestdalen, O. J. 110
Healy, Mrs. M. A., 129
Hallock, Chas. 373
Huff, H. M. S., 428,

Herman, Benja, 116
Hodge, Mrs. Chas, 310, 356, 386,
Hutchinson, Rev. A. L., 392
Heid, Jno. G., 443, 447

Interior Departments'
instructions to Dr Jackson
to report to Secy. of War. 339
and instructions to Dr
Jackson from the Secy
of War to proceed to
Lapland, 339

Illustrations for
Reindeer Report 342

The "Interior" 462

Jackson, Sheldon, cane presented, 72

Jones, C. J. ("Buffalo" Jones) 327

"Journal" N.Y., 467

Jackson, A. C., 360

Kinsman Pub. Co., 10

Kolitoak, 74

Kjellmann, Mrs. G. 99

Kaiser, Ferd. P, 358, 472

Kiser, F. P., 418,

Kelly, W. A., 425, 445, 449
482,

List of Lapps with salaries p 6 and 111

Lapland, Trip to, 391 + 402,

Law suit brought by F. F. Townsley, 13, &c.

La Tourette, Mrs. J. F. 104

Land Office, 116,

Lyon, Mrs. D. C. 66

Logan, Rev. W. H., 94

Lentz, N. E. 387.

McWhinnie, Mrs. Jas. 245,

McNiece, R.G. 349, 431,

McDowell, W. O. 382

Monroe, Mrs. E. B., 457
Mills, Dr. C.F. 478,
Marsden, Edw., 328,
"Mail & Express," N.Y., 470
Marquis & Co., A.N. 365

Nyvall, D. 102

{National Christian
Citizenship Convention
Address 315

Norcross, Mrs. 209

North & West, 464,

New York Evangelist, 465,

Olin, H. C. 11, 127, 451.

"Occident," The, 463.

"Observer," N.Y., 466, 476,

Peirson, Mrs. F.H., 62, 377
415,

Polk, E.G. 63, 81

Post Office Dept. 91, 106

Pinkham, A.F. 336, 350
362

Pharmaceutical Era, 338

Postmaster, Washington, D.C. 345
349, 361

Purves, Geo. T. 374,

Paxton, W. M., 375, 484, 495,

Drs Prime & Stoddard 466,

"Presbyterian", the, 473,

"Presbyterian Journal," 474

Paxton, Mrs. W., 481

Park College Record, 483,

Roberts, Rev. W. H., 4, 82, 352, 369, 353,

Revell, Fleming H. & Co., 58

Robinson, E. Van Dyke, 353, 496,

Robinson, Helen S., 354

Riddle, J. A., 400,

Rowland, Saml. J. 454. 497

Ryder, Rev. C. J., 459

Robinson, Rev. Albert B., 461, 488,

Richards, Mrs., 480,

Reindeer Report '98. p 136 & seq,

Shepard, Mrs. M. L. 1,489
Seattle Hardware Co. 69
Schieffelin, Mrs. W. J., 452, 485
Southwestern Presbyterian 475,
Salaries of Lapps 6, 111
Shallenberger, Hon. W. S. 91
Sage, Mrs. Russell, 438
Sheldon, Henry, 441,
Spriggs, Samuel R., 494
Stevenson, L.M. 12
Letter regarding,
(Stevenson } Rev. A.R. 122,
{Schenectady}
Smith, T. W., 326
Simpson, A.T. 469

Thaw, Mrs. W. 5, 67

Townsley, T. F. (Suit 13 &c)

Thompson, Rev. C. L. 313, 330
384, 401, 417, 422, 487
Teller, H. M., 323,

Tindale, Mrs. A. C., 426,

Thomas, W. G., 444, 450

Ulsaker, O.K., 109, 115

War Dept. (Suit of Townsley) 13 et seq. 29.
  letter with regard to Warne's bill, 84
  letter with regard to Kjellmanns' bills, 95,
  certificate to accompany papers in Townsley suit 114 119
  Requests interview (bonus) 119
  Bill of A.E. Johnson & Co. 321

Weare, P. B, 93, 324. 348. 376, 423.
Williams, Geo. P., 332, 341 371.
Willett, Jas. P. 349, 361

Whitcomb, I. P. 501

Young, S. Hall, 308

Young, Jas. W., 446, 448,

Young, S. Hall, 477, 499.

October 20 8,

Mrs. M. L. Shepard,
No. 2 West 52d Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Shepard:

Yours of July 11th, containing check of $500 for the Christian College in Utah, reached me just as I was leaving St. Michael, Bering Sea. I am not sure but what I acknowledeged it on shipboard. I have come across your letter again however in my pile, and lest the matter was overlooked then I take this occasion to thank you for the same. I feel sure that no cause to which you are contributing is in more urgent need or will accomplish more for the Divine Master than what you are doing for the College. The needs are so urgent that my own conscience will not permit me to leave a single opportunity unimproved for promoting it; and I do not know how to express sufficiently my thankfulness to you for your interest in the matter. The only return that it is in my power to make is to remember you and your children and your households at the Throne of Grace, that as God has put it into your heart to assist in building pure Christian households in the center of Mormonism that He will bring reflex blessings upon your home and those of your children.

I regret that I was unable to visit Sitka, but I hear from Olga and Flora occasionally; also to get the judgment of their associates with regard to their work. Olga is doing exceptionally well; Flora and Florence are doing fairly well. It is certainly a great privilege to have been able to rescue and make self-supporting these young women.

You have probably seen the letter of Doctor Marsh recently printed in the New York Evangelist? For fear it may have escaped your eye I enclose you a clipping of the same.

Your Brother in Christ,

Sheldon Jackson

(Enclosure)

October 22 8

Mr. W. B. Dean,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

My dear Mr. Dean:

Mrs. D. C. Lyon of 102 Western Avenue, St. Paul, writes me that your man has not yet been up from the store after the box which you kindly asked your Son to send for ~~box~~ and ship as freight to the Rev. Robert G. McNiece, Salt Lake City, Utah. When convenient kindly remind your Son of the promise I had good meetings in Chicago after leaving St. Paul and Minneapolis.

With kind regards to Mrs. Dean and your children, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

4

October 22 8.

Rev. William H. Roberts, D.D., LL.D.,
Witherspoon Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Dr. Roberts:

In looking over my sermon I find on page 16, line 9, the phrase "this Church": it should be 'His Church'; and on page 18, line 9, the phrase "neglected Church"; it should be 'neglected Continent'.

I presume it is too late to make these corrections, but thought that possibly you might add to the book a page of errata. If so, these corrections could be made in that as they change the sense of the sentences.

Truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

October 22 8.

Mrs. William Thaw,
P. O. Box 1060,
Pittsburg, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Thaw:

I desire at this late date to send my congratulations on the recent marriage of your daughter Margaret.

While at St. Lawrence Island this summer I secured a fine large pair of wings of the Arctic Owl; also a pair of Walrus tusks. If you would care to have them, it will give me great pleasure to send them to you, as I had you in mind when I got them. They were collected by Mr. Gambell before he left the Mission.

Trusting that you are in good health, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

			Mar	Je.						
	Regnor Dahl	Supt.	17	30	$50 00	"	Mar. 17,1898.		$173	33
	Martha Dahl	Matron	21	"	50 00	""	" 21	"	166	67
	F.H.Gambell	Physician	Je. 10	"	100 00	"	June 10	"	70	00
	Nils Persen Bals	Reindeer Driver	Feb. 1	"	26 80	"	Feb. 1	"	134	00
	Johan I. Tornensis	"	"	"	26 80	"	"	"	134	00
	Isak J. Hatta	"	"	"	22 33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Isak Nikkila	"	"	"	22 33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Nils Sara	"	"	"	22 33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Isak Tornensis	"	"	"	22 33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Jacob Hatta	"	"	"	22 33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Lars Larsen Hatta	"	"	"	22 33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Otto Greiner	"	"	"	22 33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	A Klemetsen Biti	"	"	"	22 33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	John Eriksen Eira	"	"	"	22 33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Per Mathisen Spein	"	"	"	22 33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Aslak Johnsen Bals	"	"	"	22 33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Per Larsen Anti	"	"	"	22 33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Hans Samuelson	"	"	"	22 33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Per Josefsen Porsanger	"	"	"	22 33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Nils Klemetsen	"	"	"	22 33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Ole Olesen Bahr	"	"	"	22 33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
22	Carl Sakariasen	"	"	"	22 33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
									2576.22	

Ole Krogh	Reindeer Driver	Feb. 1	Je. 30	22	33 1/3	"	Feb.	1,	1898.	111	66
Jeremias Abrahamsen	"	"	"	22	33 1/3	"	"	"	"	111	66
Rolf Wiig	"	"	"	22	33 1/3	"	"	"	"	111	66
Th Kjeldsberg	"	"	"	33	50	"	"	"	"	167	50
Alfred Hermansen	"	"	"	22	33 1/3	"	"	"	"	111	66
Ole Rapp	"	"	"	22	33 1/3	"	"	"	"	111	66
Wilhelm Basi	"	"	"	22	33 1/3	"	"	"	"	111	66
Karl O. Suhr	"	"	"	28	95 1/3	"	"	"	"	144	75
Ole G. Berg	"	"	"	22	33 1/3	"	"	"	"	111	66
Magnus Kjeldsberg	"	"	"	33	50	"	"	"	"	167	50
Ole Johnsen Stensfjeld	"	"	"	22	33 1/3	"	"	"	"	111	66
Jafet Lindeberg	"	"	"	31	26 2/3	"	"	"	"	156	33
Heilmar Hansen	"	"	"	22	33 1/3	"	"	"	"	111	66
John M. Johansen	"	"	"	22	33 1/3		"	"	x"	111	66
Lauritz E. Larsen	"	"	"	22	33 1/3	"	"	"	"	111	66
Isak Andersen Bangs	"	"	"	22	33 1/3	"	"	"	"	111	66
Beret Eira	Seanstress	"	"	4	46 2/3	"	"	"	"	22	33
Ida J. Hatta	"	"	"	4	46 2/3	"	"	"	"	22	33
Sofia Andersen	"	"	"	4	46 2/3	"	"	"	"	22	33
Marit Persdatter Biti	"	"	"	4	46 2/3	"	"	"	"	22	33
Per Andersen	Reindeer Driver	"	"	22	33 1/3	"	"	"	"	111	66
44 Samuel J. Balto	"	"	"	26	80	"	"	"	"	134	00
										2310	98

			Feb.Je.								
	Otto M. Leinan	Reindeer Driver	"	30	22	33⅓	"	Feb. 1,1898.		111	66
	Anders Balto	"	"	"	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Johan Peter Persen Rista	"	"	"	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Aslak Aslaksen Gaup	"	"	"	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Amund Hansen	"	"	"	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Ole Olesen	"	"	"	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Johan Peter Johanesen Nango	"	"	"	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Peder Johanesen	"	"	"	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Samuel Josefsen	"	"	"	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Anders Johnsen	"	"	"	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Iver Persen Vest	"	"	"	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Johannes Aslaksen Rauna	"	"	"	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Johan Olsen Pulk	"	"	"	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Lars Larsen Anti	"	"	"	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Ole Johannessen Pulk	"	"	"	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Lauritz Stefansen	"	"	"	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Peder Berg	"	"	"	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	O Paulsen	"	"	22	40	20	"	"	"	201	00
	John Andersen	"	"	30	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Mathis Klemetsen	"	"	"	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
	Ole Klemetsen Hatta	"	"	"	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
66	Alfred Nilima	"	"	"	22	33⅓	"	"	"	111	66
										2545.	86

	Anders Persen Utzi	Reindeer Driver	Feb. 1	Je. 30	22 33	"	Feb.1,	1898	$111 66
	Klemet Nilsen	"	"	"	22 33	"	"	"	111 66
69	J. P. Johanesen Stalogargo	"	"	"	22 33	"	"	"	111 66
							"	"	
							"	"	
							"	"	
							"	"	
	Hedley E. Redmeyer	Supt.	Mch. 16	Je. 30	75 00 ~~50 00~~ 1/3	"	Mch. 16	"	
	Per Johannessen Hatta	Driver	Feb. 1	"	22 33	"	Feb. 1	"	$111 66
	Per Nilsen Siri	"	"	"	22 33	"	"	"	111 66
	Klemet Persen Boini	"	"	"	22 33	"	"	"	111 66
	Anders Aslaksen Bar	"	"	"	22 33	"	"	"	111 66
	Hans Andersen Siri	"	"	"	22 33	"	"	"	111 66
46	Emil Kjeldberg	"	"	"	33 50		"	"	167 50

1237 45

October 25

The Kinsman Publishing Company,
314 State Street,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sirs:

You will place upon your subscription books for one year (notice of renewal of the same to be addressed to me and not to the parties whose names I give you) the following names:

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, No. 2, West 52d St., New York City.
Mrs. Russell Gage, 506 Fifth Avenue, New York City,
Mrs. C. W. Slade, No. 62, East 66th St., New York, "
Mrs. Elbert B. Monroe, Box 251, Tarrytown, New York;
Mrs. C. C. Hine, 137 Broadway, New York City;
Mrs. H. S. Robinson, Makaweli Kauai, Hawaiian Islands;

Enclosed find my check for three dollars in payment of the same.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

(Enclosure)

October 25   8.

Mr. H. C. Olin,

Box 156 Madison Square Branch,

New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have just received the enclosed letter which I think you will be interested in. Mr. Stevenson upon his return from the General Assembly after securing a settlement in full of the Board of Home Missions tried, through his Congressman, to get an additional sum out of the Bureau of Education, claiming that he had not been paid in full. I think if a few more things come out concerning him the Board will be satisfied that he was not the proper man to be their Missionary among the Eskimo.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

(Enclosure)

L.
9965.

64 Clay St., San Francisco,
California,

Sept. 20, '98.

Revd. Sheldon Jackson,

Dear Sir:

Some time ago when a man by name L. M. Stevenson went up to Point Barrow about 1891 you gave me his name as one I could have perfect confidence is and I trusted him goods, on condition he should return me curios from the Arctic. I now hear you have some misunderstanding with this man and refuse to pay him some money due him for trading &c. and if this ve the case I can perhaps assist you as his transactions with me were so very unsatisfactory that I should like you to know them to judge for yourself as I have his letters copies of which you can have.

State Dept. Yours Respy.

Washington, D. C. (signed) Nathan Joseph.

(Copy)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

Washington, October 17th, 1898.

Secretary of War.

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1887, 24 U. S. Statutes at Large, 505,

Thos. F. Townsley

has brought suit in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington for $9983 claimed to be due for transporting certain freight to Alaska.

I respectfully request that if any matters of counterclaim, set-off, or defense to said suit are within the knowledge of the officers of your Department or any bureau thereof, I may be advised of the same for the instruction of the District Attorney who is charged with the Defense of the said suit at the earliest opportunity, as the time within which answer may be filed is limited.

I inclose herewith copy of the petition with claim, and request that it be returned with your answer to this Department.

Respectfully,

(signed) J. K. Richards,

Acting Attorney General.

(Copy)

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, NORTHERN DIVISION.

THOMAS F. TOWNSLEY, Plaintiff,
vs.
THE UNITED STATES, Defendant.

Petition.

To the Honorable Judges of the above entitled Court:

The above named Plaintiff Thomas F. Townsley presentes this his petition and thereby alleges:

1.

That the full name of the plaintiff is Thomas Finley Townsley, and his place of residence is the City of Seattle in the Northern Division of the District of Washington, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned the plaintiff was, since has been and now is a citizen of the United States.

II.

That the nature of the claim of the plaintiff is, to-wit: A claim arising upon contract.

III.

That on or about the 7th day of June, 1898, the plaintiff entered into a contract with the Government of the United States whereby the plaintiff agreed on his part to employ and run the Steamship "Del Norte", upon a voyage from the port of Seattle in Washington to the ports of Unalaklik, Golovin Bay and Port Clarence in Alaska, and to the ports of St. Lawrence Bay and Arctic in Siberia, and to St. Lawrence Island, transporting for the Government from Seattle to such of said ports and places as the Government should thereafter designate, such quantity of freight, from three to five hundred tons, of the Government as should be furnished for transportation, and also to run said Steamship "Del Norte" between St. Lawrence Bay aforesaid and Port Clarence aforesaid, carrying for the Government from St. Lawrence Bay to Port Clarence one thousand head of dehorned reindeer; and

Whereby the Government on its part contracted to furnish a cargo of freight aforesaid, amounting from three to five hundred tons, for transportation as aforesaid, and cargoes of reindeer amounting to one thousand dehorned reindeer, all at the port of St. Lawrence Bay, for transportation thence to Port Clarence aforesaid, as soon as the said Steamship should reach said port of St. Lawrence Bay; and whereby the Government agreed to pay for the transportation of said freight at the rate of twelve dollars per ton for each and every ton thereof, and for transportation of reindeer at the rate of seven dollars each.

IV.

That upon the faith of said contract and of the representation of the Government's agent in that behalf, one Sheldon Jackson, the plaintiff chartered the said Steamship "Del Norte" from her owners for the purpose of making said voyage, and said contract was entered into and said charter taken by the plaintiff upon the faith of the representations of said Government agent that the number of reindeer aforesaid would be furnished for transportation and could be transported in said Steamship "Del Norte" from St. Lawrence Bay aforesaid to Port Clarence aforesaid by the making of not more than two voyages.

V.

That on or about the 26th day of June, 1898, the Government furnished at the port of Seattle, of said freight for transportation as aforesaid, three hundred tons of freight, the property of the Government, designating the ports of St. Lawrence Bay and Arctic as the ports of destination for one hundred and thirty-seven tons thereof, hereinafter referred to.

VI.

That with said cargo of freight the said Steamship made the voyage aforesaid under charter to the plaintiff, going from the port of Seattle aforesaid to St. Lawrence Island in Alaska, thence to Unalaklik aforesaid, thence to Golovin Bay aforesaid, thence to Port Clarence aforesaid, thence to St. Lawrence Bay aforesaid, and thence, under the direction of said Government agent, to Unalaklik aforesaid, and at first arrival at the port of Unalaklik, under his direction, unloaded one hundred and sixty-three tons of said freight and by direction of the said Government agent carried the remainder thereof, to-wit, one hundred and thirty-seven tons, thence to St. Lawrence Bay for delivery at the last named port, but by the direction of said agent did not unload the same at St. Lawrence Bay, but returned the same thence via St. Lawrence Island to Unalaklik.

VII

That upon the arrival of said Steamship as aforesaid at the port of St. Lawrence Bay, the Government was able to deliver to the ship for transportation as agreed only one hundred and sixty-one head of reindeer, not dehorned, which number the plaintiff caused to be transported thence to the port of St. Lawrence and there delivered to the Government, and the Government failed to provide any other than said number of one hundred and sixty-one reindeer for transportation as agreed.

VIII

That the reasonable value of the transportation of said one hundred and thirty-seven tons of freight from St. Lawrence Bay back to Unalaklik was and is the sum of thirty dollars per ton for each and every ton thereof.

~~VIII~~ IX

That upon the delivery of said reindeer at Port Clarence and the return of said freight to Unalaklik the further prosecution of the voyage of said Steamship under said contract was by the direction of the Government agent abandoned.

~~VIII~~ X

That the Government paid the plaintiff on account of said contract, on or about June 21st, 1898, the sum of thirty-seven hundred and fifty dollars, being in full for the transportation of said three hundred tons of freight provided for by the contract aforesaid, and on the 18th day of August, 1898, the sum of eleven hundred and seventy-seven dollars; but no other payment has been made on account of said contract and services.

~~X~~ XI

That by the breach of contract aforesaid the plaintiff has been damaged in the sum of five thousand eight hundred and seventy-three dollars in addition to the amount due him for the return of said one hundred and thirty-seven tons of freight as aforesaid; and the plaintiff's demand against the Government on account of the facts aforesaid is the sum of nine thousand nine hundred and eighty three dollars.

Therefore, the plaintiff prays the court for a judgment in his favor against the defendant upon the facts and law in the sum of nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars, and for his costs in this proceeding, if issue be joined by the defendant.

(signed) Preston, Carr & Gilman,

Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

(signed)

Thomas F. Townsley,

Petitioner.

(Copy)

SEATTLE, ST. MICHAELS and DAWSON CITY
TRANSPORTATION & TRADING CO.
112 Columbia Street,
Seattle, Wash., June 7th, 1898.

I hereby ~~by~~ contract with Rev. Sheldon Jackson of Alaska to carry on Str. Del Norte from Seattle Wash. from Three to five hundred tons of Freight to be landed at Unal klik Golovin Bay, St. Lawrence Island, St. Lawrence Bay, Port Clarence, Arctic (Siberia) at the rate of Twelve dollars per ton and also agree to run said Str. Del Norte between St. Lawrence Bay, Siberia & Reindeer Station Alaska, to carry one thousand reindeer more or less at the rate of Seven dollars each for said deer. The payment for the same to be as follows. The government voucher to cover all of said to be made by Sheldon Jackson to the order of John W. Graham and left with Seattle Hardware Co. to be delivered to said Graham when said freight is loaded on said Str. Del Norte. to be paid for to the Captain of said Str. Del Norte The reindeer, when same have been landed or discharged from said Str. Del Norte said Freight to be delivered to ships tackle by June 17/98.

(signed) Sheldon Jackson,

T. F. Townsley By F. W. Baker,

Charterer. Agent.

(Copy)
United States of America)
District of Alaska.) SS.

Charles E. Allen of San Francisco - in the State of California being first duly sworn according to law deposes and says:- That he is Master of the Steamer "Del Norte"; that it sailed from the U. S. post of Seattle, State of Washington on the 26th day of June - A.D. 1898; that it said vessel was chartered by one T. F. Townsley of Seattle, Washington and that said T. F. Townsley contracted to transport one Dr. Sheldon Jackson with supplies and a party of Laplanders to a point in Siberia as shown in said contract; that this deponent held an order for all the coal upon the Seattle St. Michael & Dawson City T. & T. Co., at St. Michaels, Alaska, necessary to coal his vessel; said order being signed by said T. F. Townsley who was, under the terms of the charter, to furnish all fuel during the period of said charter time; that upon arrival at St. Michaels this deponent found that all the coal in said harbor which could be secured on said order was from the Bark "Highland Light" and it only had sixty (60) tons not otherwise provided for; that this deponent secured said sixty (60) tons which is all that could be obtained in said harbor; that he had no currency or other negotiable paper with which to purchase coal and the aforesaid Dr. Sheldon Jackson paid for seventy (70) tons of coal the balance necessary to proceed upon voyage in order to fulfill the terms of said contract of the charter and said Jackson. And further deponent sayeth not.

(signed) Chas. E. Allen

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this 29th day of
July, A. D. 1898. (Seal) L. B. Shepard,
Commissioner for District of Alaska at St. Michaels, Alaska.

Education of Children in Alaska, 1898.

John W. Graham,

Seattle, Wash.

By the Commissioner Education,

8.

June 30. To freight and wharfage to industrial schools of the Bureau of Education,

Unalaklik	$45\frac{36}{100}$ tons	@ $12.00	544.30
St Lawrence Island,	$1\frac{603}{1000}$ "	" "	19.23
Port Clarence,	$3\frac{22}{100}$ "	" "	38.65
St. Lawrence Bay,	$68\frac{345}{1000}$ "	" "	820.15
Perkins,	$97\frac{2}{10}$ "	" "	1166.40
			$2588.73

Original signed by
John W. Graham

Hobbs Wall and Co.
488 Beale St. San Francisco, Cal.

Aug. 16	From Pt. Clarence to Unalaklik Alaska 12 tons freight @ $\$8^{00}$	96.00
	Ditto 1 Government Boat,	10.00
	" 6000 ft. Lumber,	10.00
	" Fare 3 Lapps @ $\$5^{00}$	15.00
	From St. Lawrence Bay to Unalaklik, 8 tons freight @ $\$8^{00}$	64.00
	From St. Lawrence Island to Unalaklik, 2 tons freight @ $\$8^{00}$	16.00
	For transportation of 161 Reindeer Siberia to Alaska @ $\$7$ = 1127, less "Restraining order of U.S. Commissioner's Court St. Michael, Alaska, of July 30, 1898, for $\$340^{20}$ and modified August 17th to Two hundred and four $\frac{12}{100}$	922.88
		1133.88

N. P. R. Hatch
Saint Michael, Alaska

8

August	17	For Government Reindeer Stations at Unalaklik & Port Clarence, Alaska and St. Lawrence Bay, Siberia, 60 tons of Coal at $3.40	$204	00

(signed) N. P. R. Hatch.

(Copy)

E.M.

United States of America)
) SS. Restraining Order.
District of Alaska.)

To Dr. Sheldon Jackson on board Steamer "Del Norte" - You are hereby commanded to retain in your possession, to be paid into this Court, to satisfy two judgments against the Seattle, St. Michaels & Dawson City Transportation & Trading Co. owners of certain coal which was in the hands of this Court and delivered to said Steamer "Del Norte" to expedite the voyage of said Steamer and amounting to $340.20, any moneys which may be due or become due said Steamer "Del Norte" - and hereof fail not under penalty of the law.

Witness my hand and official seal this 30th day of July A. D. 1898.

(Signed) L. B. Shepard
U. S. Commissioner
At St. Michaels, Alaska.

SEAL.

(Copy) Steamer "Dal Norte"

to N. P. R. Hatch, Dr.

For 6/10 of Judgment of E. P. Depue, vs. Seattle St. M. and Dawson City T. & T. Co. Amount of Judgment	$249.10	$149.46
For 6/10 of Judgment of W. W. Powers vs. Seattle St. M. and Dawson City T. & T. Co. Amount of Judgment	91.10	54.66
		$204.12

The above settled on above basis on a/c of certain coal on Bark "Highland Light" being attached for above judgments & Capt. of "Dal Norte" having order for 100 Tons only getting 60 pays 6/10 of the Judgments at compromise.

Received Payment

(signed) N. P. R. Hatch.

October 26, 1898.

To

The Secretary of War.

Sir:

Replying to endorsement from the War Department, dated October 24, 1898, on request of the Acting Attorney-General, dated October 17, 1898, for information in regard to any matters of counter-claim, set-off or defense in the case of Thomas F. Townsley vs. The United States, now pending in Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington, I have the honor to state as follows:

Enclosure 1

I enclose the original contract referred to in the enclosed petition in said suit. At the time this contract was made it was not known whether there would be any deer awaiting the arrival of the steamer at St. Lawrence Bay, Siberia, or not. It was expressly understood and stated by me that I did not know that there would be any deer whatever at that place, but hoped there might be from 500 to 1,000. The plaintiff (Thomas F. Townsley) tried to get me to pledge or guarantee a certain number, but I told him that I couldn't guarantee any; that I didn't know that any would be there. I went on to say that the Government had three men in Siberia t[illegible]urchase reindeer. When last heard from they reported 200 head, but that was in September 1897; but since then they may all have perished in the Siberian winter, consequently could not guarantee any number, or that there would be any at all. But as the ship was going to St. Lawrence Bay anyway to carry freight, I agreed to allow him seven dollars a head for transporting to Alaska whatever reindeer there might be, whether 1,000 head or ten.

In the Plaintiff's petition he claims that 1,000 dehorned reindeer were to be furnished for transportation. There was no agreement that the reindeer should be dehorned; but the question came up with regard to how many could be crowded on the vessel for a load, in case it was necessary to crowd them, and Plaintiff said that they could get more on by dehorning them; but it was not agreed that they should be dehorned, and when only 161 head were obtained there was no necessity for dehorning them, as there was sufficient room on the Steamer.

After the Steamer Del Norte was loaded, it was libeled by some Miners and otherwise detained by contentions between the Plaintiff and Miners for the Yukon Valley, for over a week at the wharf at Seattle after it should have left for the North.

In addition the Plaintiff engaged that the Str. Del Norte should tow four barges from Seattle to Saint Michael, Alaska, for parties other than the Government. This necessitated that the Steamer should take the inside passage and follow around the Coast at slow rate of steam. These two detentions prevented the Str. Del Norte from reaching St. Lawrence Bay until the first week in August. If the Steamer had sailed from Seattle when promised and reached St. Michael as promised she would have been at St. Lawrence Bay early in July. The failure of the Steamerto reach St. Lawrence Bay by the middle of July, through the detentions caused by the Plaintiff, was the reason that more deer were not secured and resulted in the loss of about 700 reindeer to the Government. As reindeer are now selling at from $50 to $125 per head, the loss of the Government through failure of the Plaintiff to send the Steamer Del Norte with the despatch promised was upwards of $50,000.

In the summer of 1897 the Government placed at St. Lawrence Bay three men to remain through the winter purchasing deer. Mr. John W. Kelly, the Superintendent at St. Lawrence Bay, writes in his report of September 9, 1898, from San Francisco that he had from 700 to 900 head purchased awaiting the arrival of the Steamer ~~from San Francisco.~~ Del Norte, when he left the Station in July But that the barbarous natives became so unruly that he was afraid of his life and supplies of provisions giving out he left the Station early in July. His Assistant, Mr. Conrad Siem, held on until about the 20th of July, when being out of provisions and despairing of the arrival of the expected Steamer he left on a passing Whaler. Enclosure 2

When, therefore, the Del Norte arrived in August, the place had been abandoned for two weeks. And the barbarous natives had stolen and made way with the Government reindeer, so that instead of securing the 700 purchased, the Government was only able to procure 161 head.

When I made the agreement with the Plaintiff he assured me that the Steamer would be at St. Michael the 1st of July. Instead of that it did not reach there until July 26th. This delay prevented the Government from securing the 700 deer to transport, and also involved the loss of at least 539 reindeer for which the Government had paid.

In the petition it is contended that the plaintiff transported freight from St.Lawrence Bay to Unalaklik, 137 tons for which he now proposes making a charge of $30.00 per ton. About 58 per cent of this 137 tons was to be delivered at a point called Arctic. Siberia, in the contract, and is the same place as Perkins, Siberia

To have gone from St.Lawrence Bay to "Arctic" ("Perkins) Siberia, unloaded and returned according to Captain Allen, Master of the Steamer, would have required five days.

But the failure to reach the Siberian Coast, owing to the delays due to the plaintiff, before the Employes of the Government were starved out and frightened off, necessitated the suspension of the Station at St.Lawrence Bay and the abandonment of the establishment of the new station at Perkins (Arctic). Owing to the delay in arrival, the employes had left and there was no one to receive the freight, necessitating its return to the American side About one half of it was landed at St.Lawrence Island, about 125 miles distant from St.Lawrence Bay - and the balance at Unalaklik. As the Captain had been released from making a five days trip to deliver freight at Perkins (Arctic) for which the ship had been paid in Mr. Graham's bill to the United States Bureau of Education of June 30th - Enclosure No. - he was well content to land one half of it at St.Lawrence Island (125 miles away) and the balance at Unalaklik (330 miles away) both places being directly in the line of his return trip with the Ship, without additional charge.

To land the freight at St Lawrence Island & Unalaklik the Ship did not go out of its way a single mile It would have gone to both of those places, if the St Lawrence Bay freight had not been on board.

Further, the delays of the Plaintiff had caused the Ship to arrive in those sub-Arctic waters (Arctic where a portion of the freight was to have been delivered was north of the Arctic Circle) so late in the season that the Captain was impatient to get out of those waters, where, even in St.Lawrence Bay south of the Arctic Circle he had to change his anchorage to keep the ship free from being caught in the ice floes that he was much relieved by the change in the destination of the freight. And certainly the Plaintiff can not justly charge the Government for his own delays that cost the Government many thousands of dollars.

As said before, the delay in the arrival of the plaintiff's ship at St.Lawrence created the conditions that prevented the landing of the freight and necessitated its return to the American side

Further, owing to the delays caused by the plaintiff first, in holding the vessel beyond her sailing time at Seattle and second, in attaching so many barges that the trip that I was promised should be made in 14 to 16 days was lengthened out to a month, the Captain informed me that the Plaintiff 's Charter had expired, and therefore he had further bills made out in the name of Hobbs, Wall & Co. of San Francisco, owners of the Steamer. (See enclosure No. 4)

Further, the plaintiff claims in his petition $30 per ton on 137 tons of freight from St.Lawrence Bay to Unalaklik.

It has already been shown that the Master of the vessel (Capt. Allen) considered that the freight on that particular lot of goods had already been paid, and that a change of destination was in the interest of the vessel.

But if it is decided that the vessel had not been compensated then it should be said that only half of the freight was taken to Unalaklik, the balance being left at St.Lawrence Island, close to St.Lawrence Bay.

Again it will be noticed by the Captain's bill of August 16, made out to Hobbs, Wall & Co. that the Captain charged only $8.00 a ton for the freight that he did take from St.Lawrence Bay to Unalaklik. (See enclosure No. 4). Whereas the plaintiff is claiming $30 per ton.

Further, it will be noticed that Captain Allen's bill of August 16th 1898 (Hobbs, Wall & Co.) is at the date when the Steamer Del Norte has concluded its business for the Government, and said bill represents all claims made by the Captain in behalf of the Owners of the Steamer.

From that time the Captain proceeded to load up his ship with returning Klondikers, filling every berth on the ship and large numbers sleeping on the **floor of** the hold of the vessel -

The unusually long voyage exhausted the ship's supply of coal, and when the vessel arrived at St. Michael it was unable to proceed on its voyage and fulfill its obligations to the Government, until the Government had to provide 130 tons of coal, the payment of 80 tons of which was garnisheed by an employe of the Seattle, St. Michaels and Dawson City Trans. & Trad. Co. of which the Plaintiff was manager. (See enclosures Nos. 5 + 6

The plaintiff took the freight from Seattle to St. Lawrence Bay 2,000 miles for $12 per ton, and now claims $30 per ton between St. Lawrence Bay and Unalaklik, 330 miles. The Captain of the ship who had full power to make rates, gave the Government a rate. $6. [illegible]tween St. Lawrence Bay and Unalaklik.

I also enclose copy of letter of Conrad Siem, Assistant to Mr. J. W. Kelly at Siberian Station. Mr. Siem returned to the Station after they all left early in July and remained until July 20th, when out of provisions and despairing of the arrival if the Steamer Del Norte with a fresh supply for the white men and the native herders, he gave up hope and abandoned the Station, upon which the native herders appropriated everything they could lay their hands upon and got away with most of the deer. Enclosure 2

I also enclose copies of the bills for freight against the War and Interior Departments, respectively, Enclosure 7 $1461.12 and $2588.73; in addition to the bill for $1133.86, referred to above, - all of which were earned on this trip.

Respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

Special Agent, War Department

(Copy)

SEATTLE, ST. MICHAELS and DAWSON CITY
TRANSPORTATION & TRADING CO.
112 Columbia Street,
Seattle, Wash., June 7th, 1898.

I hereby [illegible] contract with Rev. Sheldon Jackson of Alaska to carry on Str. Del Norte from Seattle Wash. from Three to five hundred tons of Freight to be landed at Unalaklik, Golovin Bay, St. Lawrence Island, St. Lawrence Bay, Port Clarence, Arctic (Siberia) at the rate of Twelve dollars per ton and also agree to run said Str. Del Norte between St. Lawrence Bay, Siberia & Reindeer Station Alaska, to carry one thousand reindeer more or less at the rate of Seven dollars each for said deer. The payment for the same to be as follows: The government voucher to cover all of said to be made by Sheldon Jackson to the order of John W. Graham and left with Seattle Hardware Co. to be delivered to said Graham when said freight is loaded on said Str. Del Norte. The reindeer to be paid for to the Captain of said Str. Del Norte, when same have been landed or discharged from said Str. Del Norte said Freight to be delivered to ships tackle by June 17/98.

(signed) Sheldon Jackson,

T. F. Townsley,
Charterer.

By F. W. Baker,
Agent.

(COPY)

Wm. A. Kjellmann	$ 39.40
H. E. Redmeyer	91.70
H. E. Redmeyer	18.30
Dr. F. H. Gambell	21.10
Dr. Sheldon Jackson	196.25
"R" Unalaklik	.55
"R" Unalaklik	6.25
"R" Unalaklik	232.80
"R" Unalaklik	54.70
Sheldon Jackson	165.00
"R" Unalaklik	250.00
Rev. Wm. F. Doty	4.25
"R" St. Lawrence Island	2.65
"R" St. Lawrence Island	16.58
"R" Port Clarence	1.15
"R" Port Clarence	37.50
"R" St. Lawrence Bay	365.00
"R" St. Lawrence Bay	109.35
"R" St. Lawrence Bay	79.05
"R" St. Lawrence Bay	2.05
"R" St. Lawrence Bay	10.00
"R" St. Lawrence Bay	254.70
Perkins, Siberia	3.25
Perkins, "	31.25
Perkins, "	75.00
Perkins, "	122.50
Perkins, "	21.25
Perkins, "	359.40
Perkins, "	56.25
Perkins, "	300.00
Perkins, "	197.50
	$3124.73
	200.00
	600.00
	320.00
Payable to order of J. W. Graham	$4244.73

Bureau of Education	$2588.73
Relief Fund, War Dept	1481.12
Private Parties	174.75
	$4244.60

Fund for relief of people in Mining regions of Alaska.-

John W. Graham

8. June 21.	Transportation and Wharfage from Seattle to Unalaklik, Alaska, of fifty-eight and one-quarter (58 1/4) tons at $16.50-------------	$ 961.12
	13 Tickets (12 Lapps and 1 Supt.) at $40.00--	520.00
		1481.12

(signed) John W. Graham.

Paid June 30, 1898.

(Copy)

Education of Children in Alaska, 1898.

John W. Graham
Seattle, Wash.

By the Commissioner of Education.

8.

June	30	To freight and wharfage to Industrial Schools of the Bureau of Education		
		Unalaklik, 45 36/100 tons at $12.00	544	30
		St.Lawrence Island, 1 603/1000 " "	19	23
		Port Clarence, 3 22/100 " "	38	65
		St.Lawrence Bay, 68 345/1000 " "	820	15
		Perkins', 97 2/10 " "	1166	40
			2588	73

Original signed by

John W. Graham.

(Copy)

United States of America)
District of Alaska.) SS.

Charles E. Allen of San Francisco - in the State of California, being first duly sworn according to law deposes and says:- That he is Master of the Steamer "Del Norte"; that it sailed from the U.S. port of Seattle, State of Washington on the 26th day of June -A.D. 1898; that it said vessel was chartered by one T. F. Townsley of Seattle, Washington and that said T. F. Townsley contracted to transport one Dr. Sheldon Jackson with supplies and a party of Laplanders to a point in Siberia as shown in said contract; that this deponent held an order for all the coal upon the Seattle St. Michael & Dawson City T. & T. Co., at St. Michaels, Alaska, necessary to coal his vessel; said order being signed by said T. F. Townsley who was, under the terms of the charter, to furnish all fuel during the period of said charter time; that upon arrival at St. Michaels this deponent found that all the coal in said harbor which could be secured on said order was from the Bark "Highland Light" and it only had sixty (60) tons not otherwise provided for; that this deponent secured said sixty (60) tons which is all that could be obtained in said harbor; that he had no currency or other negotiable paper with which to purchase coal and the aforesaid Dr. Sheldon Jackson paid for seventy (70) tons of coal the balance necessary to proceed upon voyage in order to fulfill the terms of said contract of the charter and said Jackson. And further deponent sayeth not.

(signed) Chas. E. Allen

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this 29tj day of
July, A. D. 1898. (Seal) L. B. Shepard,
Commissioner for District of Alaska at St. Michaels, Alaska.

N. P. R. Hatch,
Saint Michael, Alaska.

8.			
August 17	For Government Reindeer Stations at Unalaklik and Port Clarence, Alaska and St.Lawrence Bay, Siberia, 60 tons of Coal at $3.40	204	00

(signed) N. P. R. Hatch.

(Copy)

United States of America)
) SS. Restraining Order.
District of Alaska.)

To Dr. Sheldon Jackson on board Steamer "Del Norte" - You are hereby commanded to retain in your possession, to be paid into this Court, to satisfy two judgments against the Seattle, St. Michaels & Dawson City Trans. & Trad. Co. owners of certain coal which was in the hands of this Court and delivered to said Steamer "Del Norte" to expedite the voyage of said Steamer and amounting to $340.20, any moneys which may be due or become due said Steamer "Del Norte" - and hereof fail not under penalty of the law.

Witness my hand and official seal this 30th day of July A. D. 1898.

(signed) L. B. Shepard

SEAL. U. S. Commissioner

At St. Michaels, Alaska .

(Copy)

Steamer "Del Norte"

			Dr.
	to N. P. R. Hatch,		
For	6/10 of Judgment of E. P. Depue, vs. Seattle St. M. and Dawson City T. & T. Co. Amount of Judgment	$ 249.10	$149.46
For	6/10 of Judgment of W. W. Powers vs. Seattle St. M. and Dawson City T. & T. Co. Amount of Judgment	91.10	54.66
			204.12

The above settled on above basis on a/c of certain coal on Bark "Highland Light" being attached for above judgments & Capt. of "Del Norte" having order for 100 Tons only getting 60 pays 6/10 of the Judgments as compromise.

Received Payment

(signed) N. P. R. Hatch.

(Copy)

Hobbs, Wall and Co.
488 Beal St., San Francisco, Cal.

8.

Aug.	16	From Pt.Clarence to Unalaklik, Alaska,12 tons freight at $8.00	$ 96	00
		Ditto 1 Government Boat,	10	00
		" 6000 ft. Lumber	10	00
		" Fare 3 Lapps at $5.00	15	00
		From St.Lawrence Bay to Unalaklik, 8 tons freight at $8.00	64	00
		From St.Lawrence Island to Unalaklik 2 tons freight at $8.00	16	00
		For transportation of 161 reindeer Siberia to Alaska at $7 - $1127, less "Restraining order" of U.S. Commissioner's Court,St.Michaels, Alaska,of July 30,1898,for $340.00 and modified August 17th to Two hundred and four 12/100	922	88
			1133	88

(signed) Hobbs, Wall & Co.

by J. K. C. Hobbs.

COPY.

St. Lawrence Bay, Siberia.

July 20, 1898.

Mr. John W. Kelly,

Agent, etc.

Dear Sir:

Seeing no prospect of relief I came to the conclusion it would be best for me and all concerned to abandon post to-day, opportunity offering itself through the whaling steamer "Alexander".

I bought from Captain Tilton on personal order provisions enough to carry through herders and other employees for another month.

Of late the pressure of neighboring population has been well nigh unbearable and it took unlimited tact and patience to repress hostilities. Only the prospect of further advantages to be gained assures friendly feeling of the present population and these prospects keep growing dimmer with the advance of the season. Therefore I left. Yours very respectfully

CONRAD SIEM.

October 28 8.

Mrs. F. H. Pierson,
Box 156 Madison Square Branch,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Pierson:

I forward you a letter from Mrs. Douglass asking for a speaker. Possibly some of your speakers may be in that neighborhood during the winter and be able to visit Forest.

Hoping you had a successful trip among the Synods, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

(Enclosure)

October 28 8.

Mr. E. G. Polk,
Pocomoke City,
Maryland.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 27th instant is received. I can preach at Pocomoke as you request at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of November 6th. Do you wish a sermon at that time or a missionary address?

I will leave Washington on the 8 o'clock train as you suggest.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

October 28

Mrs. J. C. Douglass,
Forest, Ohio.

Dear Madam:

I have no present expectation of being in your neighborhood during the winter and will therefore forward your letter to the Woman's Board of Home Missions in New York City. They may be able to send you a speaker some time during the winter.

Regretting that I may not have the privilege of addressing your Society I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

October 28

Mr. William B. Dean,
c/o Nicols & Dean,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

My dear Mr. Dean:

Yours of the 24th instant is received. Much obliged for the information about the books. I presume that Mrs. Lyon thought by the delay they had been forgotten.

I send you to-day a copy of the Reindeer Report for 1897. With kind regards to the family I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

October 28

Mrs. D. C. Lyon,
102 Western Avenue,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

My dear Mrs. Lyon:

A letter from Mr. Dean informs me that since I was at St. Paul there has been almost continuous wet weather, so that they could not call for the books without getting them wet; moreover his son, who had the matter in special charge, had been absent from the city. If they are not too much in your way on the floor of your room, I think you had better do nothing about them until they find it convenient to take them off of your hands.

With kind remembrances to Fannie, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

October 28

Mrs. William Thaw,
P. O. Box 1060,
Pittsburg, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Thaw:

Yours of October 24th is received and I send you to-day* or Monday, the Owl wings; also the Walrus tusks. I regret to see that the feathers on the wings have been somewhat ruffled by their long trip in my trunk, but perhaps your maid can straighten them out some. Certainly a taxidermist can if you think it necessary to apply to one. With regard to the Walrus tusks, they are just as they came to me from the natives, and I would suggest that you have one of your men either scrape them with glass or sand-paper and polish them to clean off the stains of the blood. They have no great commercial value although interesting in this part of the country; the great interest to you will be the memorial from St. Lawrence Island. The people of that village secure the larger part of their provisions from the walrus, which are found in the ice around their village during the long arctic winter.

The native name for the village on St. Lawrence Island where our Mission is established is the harsh one of "Chibuchak, and it

* Since dictating this letter two packages has been sent you by Adams Express to East Liberty.

seemed to me very appropriate that it should be re-named on the death of the Missionary after him, whose work had attracted the attention of the Christian world to the village. To my mind it is certainly more appropriate to name those places after departed missionaries than to give the villages, in previously unknown regions the names of officers of the ship that first visited them - many of whom are drinking, immoral men. For the same reason when the Cape Fox and Fort Tongas natives desired to establish a Christian village in Southeast Alaska I named it Saxman after the Missionary who had lost his life while on a journey to select a spot for such a village.

The salary of Mr. Doty is paid entirely by the Bureau of Education and so far as I know the Home Mission Board this present year will have no expense for that school. The school room is entirely too small for the needs of the village and next spring lumber should be sent up sufficient to double its capacity. This will have to be done by the Board of Missions or individuals like yourself. I consider it one of the most promising fields for mission work in that general section of the country.

If I have occasion to visit Pittsburg this winter I shall certainly remember your kind invitation to visit you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Messrs Preston. Carr & Gilman are attornies for Townsley.
If you have any testimony that will help the District Attorney
see him S. J.

October 28

To

The Seattle Hardware Company,
Seattle, Washington.

The suit is brought in the U.S. Circuit Court at Seattle. for the District of Washington. Northern Division

Dear Sirs:

Mr. T. F. Townsley of your city has brought suit against the Government for freight on 1,000 head of reindeer. I think Mr. Baker and perhaps some others of your firm were present in your office when Mr. Townsley asked me to guranatee that there would be a thousand head in Siberia to transport, and I refused to guarantee any, stating that while I hoped there might be 500 or a thousand head I did not know that there would be even one; but as the ship was going to St. Lawrence Bay anyway with freight that if we found reindeer there that I would allow him seven dollars a head for transporting those that were there. If any of you remember the conversation you may be able to do service by testifying to the same in the case.

Not knowing who the U. S. District Attorney is who has charge of the case in the interest of the Government, I enclose a letter for him, with the request that you get it to him as early as convenient.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

October 28

To the

U. S. District Attorney

for the Northern District of the State of Washington,

Seattle, Washington.

Dear Sir:

I forward you to-day a copy of the answer that I have sent to the Secretary of War at his request, in reply to the Petition of Mr. T. F. Townsley, of Seattle, for additional freight on reindeer. I also send with the copy of the letter copies of several papers which will reach you ultimately through the Office of the Attorney General. But I send these copies to night as you may get them a day or two earlier than those that are sent through the Office of the Attorney General.

The contract, the original copy of which is enclosed to the Secretary of War, was made in the office of the Seattle Hardware Company. I think that Mr. Baker of that firm was present during my interview with Mr. Townsley, and I am not sure but Mr. Black also. Perhaps those gentlemen can remember the discussion in which Mr. Townsley wanted me to guarantee a certain number of reindeer to be transported and that I refused to guarantee any.

The clause in the contract stating 1,000 reindeer more or less was understood be myself to mean that we did not guarantee any number, but if there was a thousand all right, and if there was none, the Government could not be held for any pay for the reindeer,-but only the actual number which should be transported by the ship.

You will also notice that nothing in the contract was said about dehorning the deer, and it was not agreed to by me.

I would also ask your particular attention to the Hobbs, Wall & Company's bill, which was supposed to close up all obligations on the part of the Government to the ship.-- This Petition of Mr. Townsley being an after-thought to claim pay for services not rendered; also take note that the ship Del Norte in landing the supplies intended for St.Lawrence Bay and Perkins, at St.Lawrence Island and Unalaklik, did not go out of her way for the sake of this freight a single mile; if the ship had not had the St.Lawrence Bay freight on board she was going to those two places anyway.

It is for the interest of the reliable business men of Seattle to frown down all attempts like this for blackmailing, as it has a tendency to drive business to other places.

I shall be interested in the outcome of the suit. If I can be of any service as a witness you can send the questions you wish answered in the ordinary legal way.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

(Copy)

HISTORICAL CANE.

--

This cane presented to Dr. Sheldon Jackson, D.D., LL.D., Moderator of General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (1887) is made of wood from the old Pulpit, out of the Presbyterian Church at Rehobeth, Maryland, cut in times before the Revolutionary War, and the Church in which it stood was organized in the days when King Charles the Second ruled over the land, and only thirty-five years after the Assembly at Westminster had sent forth our Confession of Faith and Catechisms.

May 21, 1898. (signed) E. G. Polk,

Pocomoke City,

Maryland.

(Copy)

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May 21, 1898.

(signed) E. G. Polk,
Pocomoke City,
Maryland.

October 29

Miss Kolikook,
Indian Training School,
Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Dear Young Friend:

I was pleased to receive your letter of October 21st, and to note your rapid improvement in writing and in the use of the English language.

I hope some time during the winter to visit Carlisle and to find you well and contented.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

October 29

Miss Anneebuck,
Indian School,
Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Dear Young Friend:

I was gratified to receive your letter of October 2nd, and that you were learning so well to write and use English. You must study hard and when you return to your home you can make yourself very useful to your friends there.

I hope to come to Carlisle during the winter, and to find you and your companions from Alaska, well and happy.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

October 28, [illegible]5.

Miss Coogidlore,

Indian School

Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Dear Young Friend:

Your letter of September 25th was awaiting my return to Washington from a lecture trip.

I am very glad to see the progress you are making in your writing and your command of English.

Some time this winter I hope to visit you and the other children from Alaska, and find you all well.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

October 29

Miss Tumasock,
Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

My dear young Friend:

Your letter has been received and I am glad to see how much you have improved in your writing and in the use of the English language. When I come to Carlisle some time this winter I will tell you all about what I saw in Alaska, and how rapidly that country is growing in importance and interest.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

P. S.

Your friends at home were greatly disappointed last summer when they found I had not brought the photographs of you girls and when I go back we must have some taken for them.

October 29

Mrs. D. E. Finks,
W.B.H.M., 156 Madison Sq. Branch,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Finks:

Please accept thanks for your kindly notice in the last Magazine.

Kind regards to your husband and daughter.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

October 29

Dr. William C. Gray,
Office of the Interior,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Doctor Gray:

As you are credited with having made a certain Moderator you may be disposed to publish the enclosed appreciation of the same from a distinguished lady outside of our Church connections.

Be sure when you come to Washington to let me know.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

80

October 31

Rev. Adolos Allen,
119 Douglass Street,
Reading, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Allen:

It has occurred to me that if the Home Mission Societies of Women in your city desire an address I could give them one on the afternoon of the day on which you have a popular meeting in the evening.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

October 31

Mr. E. G. Polk,
Pocomoke City,
Maryland.

My dear Mr. Polk:

I forgot to mention on Saturday, that it will be necessary for me to leave on my return trip on the early train Monday morning, so that whatever sight-seeing I can do should be done on Saturday afternoon after my arrival. Of course I will see the Church on Sunday, and if convenient would be glad to visit the grave of "Makamie", I leave that however with you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

October 31

Rev. William H. Roberts, D.D.,LL.D.
Witherspoon Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Dr. Roberts:

With regard to services for Sunday, November 13th, at First Church, Trenton, I have been thinking it would be easier and perhaps just as profitable to the cause, for me to spend the Sabbath at ~~Trenton~~ Princeton, if one of the Churches there will let me in for a morning or evening service. I know that the Seminary would wish me for the afternoon. If you have not arranged with the First Church, Trenton suppose you write a note to Dr. Purves, or Dr. Paxton of the Seminary? Princeton.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

October 31

The Honorable

The Secretary of War.

Sir:-

Last June Mr. W. W. Warne, at Haines, Alaska, supplied a party of Lapps by my order, with provisions amounting to $8.60. He also went to a store kept by Kohler & James and purchased $25.33 worth of provisions for the Lapps.

When the bills were sent to me for my signature I sent in the bill of Messrs. Kohler & James for payment. By a letter just received from Mr. Warnes I find that Kohler & James have cloased their store at Haines and left the place. Before doing so they demanded and secured from Mr. Warnes pay for the $25.33 value of provisions furnished the Lapps.

I would now like to withdraw the bill of Kohler & James that is on the desk of Major True for auditing, and substitute in the place of it the same bill to be paid to Mr. W. W. Warne.

I enclose the letter of Mr. Warne.

I would further state that I have the receipt of Kohler and James showing that they have been paid.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jac

(Copy)

Haines, Alaska, Oct. 14, 1898.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,
Bureau of Education,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor:

Inclosed please find the duplicate receipts for goods I furnished and the only receipt I took from Kohler & James who have closed business and moved away so that I had to advance the money to protect my own name as I went security that the bill should be paid which was the only way the goods could be had.

Trusting you will soon be able to send me a check,
I remain,

Yours fraternally,
(signed) W. W. Warne,
Haines,
Alaska.

(Copy)

Chilkat, Aug. 31st 1898.

Rev. Sheldom Jackson D.D. for Reindeer Expedition.

To Koehler & Kames	Dr.
" 3 lbs. Pilot Bread	$8.25
" 48 " Bacon	7.68
" 12 " Coffee	3.00
" 8 Rolls Butter	5.20
" 12 " D.G.Sugar	1.20
	$25.33

Rec'd Payment

(signed) Koehler & James

per

Fay

87

October 31

Miss Lablok,
Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear young Friend:

I am pleased to read so nice a letter from you and to see how much you have improved. Your letter is well written, well expressed, and you bid fair to become a fine scholar.

If you continue to study hard and take pains in your work, I am sure when you return to your own home and friends you will be a most useful and practical woman and helper, in all good work.

During the winter I hope to come to Carlisle and to find you well and happy. Remember me to all the young friends, and with kind wishes for them and yourself, I remain

Very truly your friend,

Sheldon Jackson

November 1

Mr. S. Edgar Briggs,
Fleming H. Revell Co.,
158 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 31st ultimo with reference to a book on Missions in Alaska is received. I do not know what reply to make. I have full notes on the Alaska work from the beginning and they were taken with reference to writing a work such as you desire; but how to find the time to work up my material is the question. I seem to be so overwhelmed with work that my family say it is wrong to incur any additional obligations. However let me have some of the details of which you speak and when I am over to New York, which I hope may be some time this month, I will call and see you.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

November 1

Mrs. J. M. Gould,
408 St. Mark's Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Madam:

Yours of the 30th ultimo is received. I will try and have you some money for the Indian Homes by December 1st.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent, &c.

November 1

Rev. James Cromie,

Schaghticoke, New York.

My dear Brother:

Yours of June 10th has been chasing me across the continent. In response to your question with regard to my name appearing as a committee of the Maine Monument Fund, I would say that the New York World telegraphed me requesting permission to use my name as one of a committee to solicit funds for a National Monument. After consultation with my superior officers I was granted such permission. The question was not raised whether it was intended to solicit contributions from the Churches; it was certainly a worthy and proper thing to do, and if a Church is solicited it is under no obligations to respond unless it chooses to do so; wherever a collection is taken up it is supposed to be with the approval of the pastor and session of the Church, hence I see no impropriety in sending a circular to pastors and sessions as well as to individuals.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

November 2, 1898

Hon. W. S. Shallenberger,

Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Sir:-

I enclose for your information concerning the carrying of mail on the Yukon River, copies of letters just received from St.Michael

It seems that Mr. Richardson, the contractor, reached St.Michael on the 12th of September. Mr. Dahl and the Lapps had been waiting for two months at the Reindeer Station, 60 miles above St. Michael. Mr. Richardson, instead of going to the Reindeer Station and making written agreements with the Lapps and arranging for their supplies, turns and makes a contract with the Postmaster at St. Michael to carry the mail between St.Michael and Weare (mouth of the Tanana); then writes a letter to the Reindeer Station directing Mr. Dahl and ten Lapps to go up the River 900 miles overland and commence work. He provided no subsistence or money for defraying their expenses the 900 miles, and as they have no written contract with Mr. Richardson and are suspicious about getting their pay from him, very naturally they are reluctant to go , and probably have not gone.

I thought that your Department should have this information before you.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosures.

November 2

Mr. P. B. Weare,
Old Colony Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Weare:

A letter from Mr. Kjellmann the first of October, states that Mr. Richardson reached St.Michael about the ~~middle~~ 12th of September. Instead of going up to Unalaklik and arranging with the Lapps and also with Mr. Kjellmann for the carrying of the mail, he sublet the contract to Mr. Lyng, manager of the A.C.Company, then sent word by letter to Mr. Dahl to take ten of the Lapps and proceed to Weare and commence building relay houses between Weare and Circle City. Mr. Kjellmann writes that Mr. Dahl and the Lapps declined to go to Weare without a written agreement and without Mr. Richardson furnishes the money and supplies to enable them to get there. After writing to Unalaklik Reindeer Station, Mr. Richardson took a return boat to Seattle and the result is that nothing will be done this winter. I will hand a copy of Mr. Kjellmann's letter to the second Assistant Postmaster General for his information.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

94

November 2

Rev. W. H. Logan, D. D.,
Princess Anne,
Maryland.

Dear Brother:

If it does not storm Sunday afternoon - or if it does storm and you will send a close carriage I will speak to your people that evening on Alaska; but after speaking in the morning at Rohobeth and the afternoon at Pocomoke City, I will need on account of my health, a close carriage between Pocomoke and your place. If it is a pleasant afternoon I can dispense with a close carriage. I shall be compelled to leave on the early morning train on Monday, to return to Washington.

With kind regards to Mrs. Logan, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

June 3 8.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of War.

Sir:

Having examined the bill of William A. Kjellmann for sundry expenses from March 1 to May 23, 1898, connected with the expedition for the relief of people in the mining regions of Alaska, together with the accompanying receipts, I have the honor to state that said Kjellmann was then and is still in my employ, that a portion of said time I was in daily communication with him, and that all of the time I was acquainted with his movements, and that I believe said bill to be reasonable and just, and the expenses necessary.

Very respectfully,

Special Agent, War Department.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this third day of November, A.D.1898.

November 14

Messrs. S. Foster & Co.,
28 California Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sirs:

Yours of November 5th is received. I greatly regret to say that Dr. Marsh's request for payment of salary is simply for $380.50 It was doubtless an oversight of his not to make his entire salary payable to you or his father, or some one within reach. We will see whether it is possible to get his salary without his order, and if so will of course let you know.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.General Agent, &c.

November 14

Mr. James T. Dennis,

Room 108 Law Building,

Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Sir:

The ladies of Baltimore have postponed my lecture from November 17th to December 6th.

Yours of November 10th is received and I am much obliged for your judgment that Alaska Missions are as important as any you found going around the world.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

P. S.

My stenographer is anxious to know if you are a son of the late Senator Dennis of the U. S. Senate, and if so she is a friend of your wife. Mrs. E.V.D.Miller is from Mississippi, the former home of the Mrs. Dennis she knew.

November 14

Mrs. Christeana Baker,

Jackson, Alaska.

My dear Mrs. Baker:

Yours of October 21st is received and contents noted. I am very glad that you are getting along so well at your station.

I will write to Prof. Kelly at Sitka to take the first opportunity of sending the Hyde boys to Carlisle.

A few weeks ago I sent you some Magazines which I trust will come safely to hand.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent, &c.

November 14

Mrs. Gurine Kjelman,
381 Caledonia Street,
Calumet, Michigan.

Dear Madam:

Yours of November 9th is received. It is true that your husband died last spring at the Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska. He was cared for in his last days by the Rev. T. L. Brevig, whose present address is Postoffice Box 337, Hudson, Wisconsin. Your husband went with the Lapp party without salary. The second year he received a little salary, but only for one year. I presume that was all consumed by his living expenses. I know of no money that is due him by the U. S. government.

I extend to you my sympathy in his loss and would recommend that you write to Mr. Brevig for an account of his last days. I saw him several times on my visit to that country.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.General Agent, &c.

November 14

Prof. A. J. ~~Adams~~, Davis LL.D
U.S.Troops, Camp at. (An Officer in a Pa Regiment)
Athens, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 10th instant is received, and I will bring the matter before Doctor Harris to see if there is a probability of educational work opening in Cuba.

I enclose you a circular letter which the Commissioner has recently prepared.

Wishing you a blessing in your work, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

(Copy)

November 14, 1898.

Sir:-

In response to your letter of recent date I have to say that the matter of establishing schools in the territory recently acquired by the United States will doubtless come before Congress during the ensuing winter (1898-99) when the matter of a suitable government for these islands is under discussion. But nothing is practicable at present except what is undertaken by the military authorities in immediate charge of the islands acting at their own discretion.

Very respectfully,

(signed) W. T. Harris,

Commissioner.

November 14

Mr. D. Nyvall,
North Park College, Station X,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Nyvall:

Yours of November 9th enclosing reports from the school at Unalaklik is received with thanks.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent, &c.

November 14

Mrs. C. E. Adams,

Tacoma, Washington.

My dear Mrs. Adams:

A lady who is associated with you at Tucson, now Elizabeth Rowland La Tourrette, Idaho Springs, has written me for a school in Alaska among the natives. Will you kindly send me your private opinion with regard to her adaptability for such work, her health for a rigorous climate, and anything that you think will assist me in knowing her qualifications.

Regretting that I did not get a chance to see you as I passed through Tacoma, and hoping to have the privilege some time to do so, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent, &c.

November 14

Mrs. J. F. La Tourrette,

Idaho Springs, Colorado.

Dear Madam:

Yours of November 7th is received and I will place it on file for future reference. I do not know that anything ~~that~~ will come from it, but it is possible that something may. As I have already written you there will be no vacancies at any rate before next September.

With kind regards to your husband and any of my friends you may meet around Idaho Springs, where I established a Presbyterian Church at an early day, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

P.S.

I return you the letter as you request.

Enclosure.

November 14

Mr. S. H. Barrows,
Commissioner for the United States on the
International Prison Commission,
Care Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Please accept my thanks for a copy of your Report on the Criminal Insane, the same being Senate Document No. 273, 55th Congress, Second Session.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

November 14

Mr. John P. Clum,
Division of P.O.Inspectors and Mail Depredations,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In response to yours of November 12th I have the honor to reply that during July and August I made headquarters at St.Michael Alaska. During the time I made a short trip to Siberia, returning to St.Michael. I went repeatedly to the Postoffice at that point and was as often informed that there was no mail there for me. Upon returning to Washington a number of letters were returned to me from St.Michael, among them being three important letters from Mr. P.C.Richardson, contractor for carrying the mail up and down the Yukon Valley. Those letters had reference to sub-letting the contract between St.Michael and Weare to Mr. Kjellmann, the Government Superintendent of the Alaska Reindeer Stations, the same to be carried with the reindeer belonging to the Department of the Interior. This arrangement was greatly desired by the friends of the reindeer enterprise to demonstrate what the reindeer could do, and also to secure a regular delivery of the mail to the Miners in that Valley. Those letters reached St.Michael - as the postmark on the envelope shows - during the time that I was making headquarters there, but while I was on the special trip to Siberia. They may or may not have arrived at the office before I left for Siberia, as the Postoffice mark is August 6th, at which time they were started on their return to Washington. Although they did not reach Seattle until Sept 13th which indicates that they were at St Michael, when I finaley left there August 21st reaching Seattle August 30th The probabilities were that they were there before I left; but whether that was the case or not they should have been held until my return, as it was well known that I was to return to St.Michael.

The failure to get those letters has caused the failure to arrange for the carrying of the mail with the reindeer and probably will result in a collapse of the mail service during the winter between St.Michael and Rampart City.

There were also important letters from the War Department on government business which have been returned to mefrom that region that should have reached me while I was there.

The Rev. C. Hall Young, a missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions,was sent to the Yukon Valley in the summer of 1897. He spent the winter of 1897-98 in preaching at Dawson. In the summer of 1898 a Canadian Presbyterian Minister, having b~~een there~~ arrived and taken charge of the Church at Dawson, Mr. Young went down the River to Circle and Rampart Cities to establish Presbyterian churches. He received no mail (although the Board of Missions wrote him every month) and being without money he was compelled to come all the way to Seattle to hear from the Mission Board and get his funds

After this it was too late to return to the Yukon Valley this fall and he is compelled to remain until next spring in the States away from his field because of the want of the letters which had been mailed to him but which were not delivered.

As you yourself know, the mail system of the Yukon Valley was utterly demoralized when you reached there, and it remains to be seen whether through the failure to receive my mail and arrange for this winter it will not thwart the efforts to improve it this winter. Which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.General Agent of Education in Alaska

Nov 9th 8

Mr C. K. Ulsaker Wahpeton N. D.

Dear Sir Yours of the 4th to my wife concerning the note of Mr Hestdalen is received

We are much obliged for your offer to collect the note, but our losses have been so heavy during the late depression, that we do not care to pay a commission for collecting the note. You very properly received a commission for selling the land, but it does not seem necessary for us to pay a second commission for collecting the pay for the sale.

Mr Bolstad who took the eastern half of the section pays both interest and principal ~~by mail~~ in New York Exchange by mail direct to my wife and has had no trouble in receiving his papers. Thus also with the party who bought of us a section of land in Cass Co N. D. He also sends his checks direct by mail to Mrs J. As the last 6 notes given by Mr Hestdalen require payment direct to my wife in Washington, I see no reason why he should not be willing to pay the first two in the same way. If however Mr Hestdalen is affraid to trust her, then he can send the money to the "Washington Loan & Trust Co." Washington & they will return him his note and mortgage. As they are our bankers they make no charge for collection. I am writing to the same effect to Mr Hestdalen

Again thanking you for your kind offer I remain very truly yours

Sheldon Jackson

Nov 9th 8

Mr Ole J. Herstdalen
Colfax N.D.

Dear Sir

On the 4th of November Mr Ulsaker of Wahpeton, wrote my wife that you wished to pay her your Note of $212.02 (principal and interest) due December 1st 1898. We paid Mr Ulsakir a Commission for selling the land, but our losses have been so heavy during the last few years, that we do not care to pay a second Commission for collecting your notes.

Mr Bolstad who took the land east of the railroad ~~[illegible]~~ procures a draft on a New York bank, and sends both his interest and principal payments by mail direct to Mrs Jackson, and she mails him his Canceled Notes and released Mortgages in return.

The Man Who bought a section of land in Cass Co from us also makes his payments by mail direct to Mrs Jackson. As the six notes given by you Sept 15. 1898 are to be thus paid by you direct to Mrs Jackson by mail when they become due, why can you not do the same on the Note due Dec 1st 1898.

You can procure from the bank at Wahpeton "New York Exchange" for the money you wish to pay and have it made payable to the order of Mrs Mary V. Jackson ~~Concord Fl~~ and then mail it to her. Concord Flats Washington D.C. and she will Cancel and return you your Note. If however you are unwilling to do that you can mail it to the Washington Loan & Trust Co Washington D.C. & they will procure & mail you your Note. You will however find it perfectly safe to mail the bank Check direct to Mrs Jackson

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Salaries due Jan 31. 1899
To Lapps + others from Fund for the relief of peoples in the mining regions of Alaska –

	Monthly Pay	No of Mos.	Total
Gamble (Physician)	$100 ×	7	700.00
Redmeyer (Asst. Supt)	$ 75 ×	10½	787.50
Dahl " "	$ 50. ×	7	350.00
1 Lapp	$ 40.20 ×	7	281.40
2 "	$33.50 ×	7	469.00
1 " (J. Lindeberg)	$31.26⅔ ×	1	031.26⅔
1 "	$28.95⅔ ×	7	202.67⅓
3 "	$26.80 ×	7	562.80
53 "	$22.33⅓ ×	7	8285.66⅔
5 "	$22.33⅓ ×	12	1340.00
1 " (J. O. Pulk)	$22.33⅓ ×	1	22.33⅓
1 "	$33.50 ×	12	402.00
4 "	4.46⅔ ×	7	125.06⅔
75			$13659.70⅔

November 16 4.

Rev. J. H. Dulles,

Princeton, New Jersey.

My dear Mr. Dulles:

I have written Doctor Purves that I could be in Princeton on December the 11th. December 4th would be still more convenient. I have two engagements for November 20th, and on November 27th, I am afraid ~~a good~~ many of the Seniors will be away for Thanksgiving.and when I come to Princeton I desire to reach as many of the Senior class as possible. Will you kindly see Doctor Purves and arrange for December 4th or 11th, as is most convenient for you and let me know at an early day.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

November 18

Mrs. John M. Gregory,
Concord Flats, Washington, D.C.

Madam:

On April 9th, 1894, your late husband, John M. Gregory, sent for Dr. Sheldon Jackson, associate trustee with himself in the Concord Trust, and General John Eaton and Doctor James G. Craighead, shareholders with himself. When we were assembled he explained to us that he wished for good and sufficient reasons to give his wife a larger proportion of his property than he had set aside for her in his will, or that the law would give her in the absence of a will. Therefore he proposed making over to her Ten Shares of his stock in the Concord Trust, and had sent for us to sign and witness the transfer,which was made at that time and signed by Mr. Jackson as Trustee, and Messrs. Eaton and Craighead as witnesses.

As that transaction may be of special interest to you, we the undersigned sole survivors of the interview, make record of the above purpose of your late husband.

Very respectfully,

COPY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

War Department.

Washington City, November 18, 1898.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the papers Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 hereto attached are true copies of originals now in my possession, (Paper No. 1 is the copy original itself and the originals of papers Nos. 5 and 7 are at the War Department) in the office of the General Agent of Education in Alaska.

(Signed) SHELDON JACKSON

Special Agent.

Nov 21st 8

Mr C. K. Ulsaker
Wahpeton N. D.

Dear Sir

Yours of the 17th to my wife enclosing draft for $237.49 is safely received and I return through you as requested, Mr Hestdalen's note for $212.03

Thanks for your part in the matter

Very truly yours

Sheldon Jackson

November 28, 1898.

To the Honorable Binger Hermann,

Commissioner of the General Land Office,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to our conversation of yesterday concerning changing the location of the Land Office from Nulato to Weare, Alaska, I have the honor to write that I think such a change would be advantageous to the Department. I spent the summer of 1897 in the Yukon valley and am familiar with the conditions which exist there at present, as well as the history of that section back to the time of the transfer in 1867. At an early day Nulato, being at one of the great bends of the Yukon river and near the mouth of the Koyukuk river, was one of the great centers of central Alaska for the fur trade. Of late years, however, the fur trade has so far declined that when two years ago there commenced a rush of white miners into the country it was practically given up. The withdrawal of the fur trade from Nulato left simply one white man, a Roman Catholic priest, and he only spends a few months in the year at the place. The present Indian village of Nulato is from four to six miles distant from the location of the village in the palmy days of the fur trade. Since 1887 a sand bar formed in front of the old village, so that the inhabitants removed to the present location in order to have the advantages of river navigation, and now a bar is forming in front of the present location, so that in the near future the village will probably be abandoned Not only are there no mines at present developed in that region and no white population near the place needing the accommodation of a Land Office, but the continuing of the office there would work great hardships on the miners in other portions of the district.

On the other hand, at the mouth of the Tanana is an Episcopal mission with resident missionary, ~~and~~ a U. S. military reservation, which will be the headquarters of the army for central Alaska, and the trading stores of the two largest transportation and supply companies in Alaska. It is accessible alike to the miners on the headwaters of the Koyukuk to the north, the Tanana to the South, and the Yukon river to the east as well as to the west. It is under contemplation by the Post Office Department to establish a postal route next season from Peavy on the Koyukuk river to Weare at the mouth of the Tanana. It is also under consideration to establish a trunk mail route from Weare to Prince William Sound which will give an all American route from the coast to central Alaska.

Weare being the important center of interior Alaska is naturally the place for the Land Office, all of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours very truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

November 26, 1898.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of War.

Sir:

I would respectfully request a short interview with you with regard to the Lapland expedition which you gave me the honor of being at the head.

I have been to the Department two or three times, but with the tremendous responsibilities devolving upon you during these war times and the unusual movement of troops since, I have not been surprised that you were always engaged.

My object in writing is to ascertain some time when it will be more convenient than at others for you to have me call, either at the office or at your house. As you doubtless have been kept informed by Assistant Secretary Meikklejohn the care of the reindeer and Lapps has been devolved upon me continuously to the present, and is expected to continue until they leave the service of the War Department on the 30th of January next, and that will continue the responsibility until the middle of next summer as it will be impossible to settle up their salaries before next July being beyond all reach of communication with Washington during the winter. As this responsibility, and the work growing out of it, has taken me four months extra from my family, and more than half of my time for the 18 months that I will have had charge of the Lapps, it seems to me that it will not be out of the way for me to ask you to consider the propriety of giving me a bonus. If this extra work had been done for the missionary society of course I could have done it free as unto the Lord, but it is not the policy of the U. S. Government to ask any one to do extra work without compensation.

Again, if I was receiving a salary that met the expenses of my family in Washington it might be different, but the fact is that my salary has been much lower than that of other officials having the corresponding responsibility and work, and as I am greatly in need of financial help at the present time I have thought that it would not be out of the way to suggest the very moderate sum of $100 a month, or $1800 for the whole service. I am glad to say that the expedition in many respects has been a great success and will work out more and more in the future great results in Alaska, and the time will come when the public will recognize this and give you praise where now some of the newspapers find fault.

Secretary of War.- 3.

page 174

~~substituted~~

Early next month the Rev. S. Hall Young, Presbyterian Missionary at Dawson, will be in the city and it will give me great pleasure to bring him in to see you if you can take the time. He testifies unequivocally that in the fall of 1897 starvation was iminent at Dawson, and was felt to be so by every one residing there. The danger was so great that a thousand men sold out their supplies and came out of the country over the pass in the fall and early winter. 700 others went down the river to Fort Yukon where they were fed by Captain Ray, acting for the U. S. Government during the winter and spring. The departure of these 1700 men from Dawson relieved somewhat the tension, but after this the supplies were so short that at least 250 of the citizens died either from scurvy or other disease incident to the shortness of the food supply.

The disparaging remarks that so many papers indulged in last spring ~~were~~ with regard to the commendable efforts made by the Cabinet to relieve the destitution, simply show~~s~~ both ignorance and prejudice.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

ALASKA DIVISION.

November 26, 1898.

Rev. A. Russell Stevenson,
No. 6 Union Street,
Schenectady, New York.

My dear Mr. Stevenson:

Your kind note of November 21st inviting me to spend the Sabbath and address your Church, is received. It would indeed give me very great pleasure to do so, but unfortunately for this purpose I have accepted an appointment to spend that particular day at Princeton, New Jersey. And as I had already put them off, do not feel at liberty to disappoint them again. I assure you it will give me great pleasure some time to speak in your Church, as it was under the ministry of Doctor Backus partly that I was led to a knowledge of Christ, and it was in your Church that I was ordained to the Gospel ministry. So that the old First Church of Schenectady is like a father's house to me.

With kind regards to Mrs. Stevenson, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

P. S.

I congratulate you on having secured Brother Finks; I know that your people will be greatly interested in his presentation of the Home Mission work.

ALASKA DIVISION.

November 26, 1898.

Mrs. E. P. Gould

408 St. Mark's Avenue,

Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Madam:

Yours of November 24th is received. I have not yet received the remittance which was promised from Sitka, but enclose you on account my check for two hundred dollars ($200) as the remittance may not be received by me until it is too late for your coming meeting.

Hoping that you may have an enthusiastic meeting, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Early next month the Rev. S. Hall Young, Presbyterian Missionary at Dawson, will be in the city and it will give me great pleasure to bring him to see you if you can spare the time. He testifies unequivocally that in the fall of 1897 starvation was imminent at Dawson, and was felt to be so by every one residing there. The danger was so great that a thousand men sold out their supplies and came out of the country over the pass in the fall and early winter. Seven hundred others went down the river to Fort Yukon where they were fed during the winter and spring by Captain Ray, acting for the United States Government. The departure of these 1700 men from Dawson relieved the tension somewhat, but after this the supplies were so scarce that at least 250 of the citizens died either from scurvy or from other diseases caused by the shortness of the food supply.

The disparaging remarks that so many newspapers indulged in last spring with regard to the commendable efforts made by the Cabinet to relieve the destitution, simply show both ignorance and prejudice.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

November 26 .

Mr. James T. Denis,
Room 108 Law Building,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Sir:

Yours of November 15th is received and it will afford me great pleasure to accept the hearty invitation of your wife and self to dine with you December 6th. I will probably come over from Washington in the afternoon and return after the lecture in the evening.

Kindly send me your street and number and let me know the best way to reach your home either from the Union Depot of the Pennsylvania, or the Mount Royal Station of the B. &. O.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

November 26

Rev. James D. Dingwell,

Schenectady, New York.

My dear Brother:

I find in my pile of letters yours of January 4th, 1898. It came while I was in Lapland and was probably "snowed under" just seeing the light at the present time. I presume it is too late to send you the information then asked for, and I merely write to let you know why you did not receive an earlier answer.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

I make an address on Alaska at Union Coll Afternoon of Dec 9

November 26

Mr. H. C. Olin,

Box 156 Madison Square Branch,

New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Olin:

Yours of November 23d is received. I do not think that it will be necessary for the Board to make an extra quarter's grant on Mr. Gambell's commission. I have written his brother at Tacoma for further information concerning his affairs and if it seems necessary hereafter that the Board should help in settling up his debts, I will let you know.

Enclosed find receipt for travelling expenses.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

November 26

Mrs. D. E. Finks,

P.O.Box 156, Madison Square Branch,

New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Finks:

Your letter of November 15th and request for "something from my pen on Church work in our country," was duly received; but since its reception I have been early and late under pressure to get my Reindeer Report ready for the opening of the U. S. Senate. Consequently and greatly to my regret, I was unable to take the time that would be necessary to answer your letter. I trust that others to whom you wrote did better, so that my communication will not be missed.

I hope to see your husband at Schenectady on the 9th where I am to speak to the College in the afternoon.

With kind regards to your daughter, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

November 26

Mrs. Michael Healy,
Hotel St. Nicholas,
San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Mrs. Healy:

Your good old fashioned letter of October 28th was duly received, together with the newspaper clipping of one of Fred's letters from Manila.

I fully intended replying at once but one thing and another has pressed its claims upon me until now.

It must be very gratifying to you and the Captain to find Fred developing such fine powers of description. After he gets out of the Army it may be that some of the Metropolitan papers will want him on their staff, for he certainly writes an unusually interesting letter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jarvis are keeping house in the city, Mrs. Jackson and myself spent a pleasant evening with them not long since. Miss Mellor of Unalaska is also spending the winter in Washington, so that we have quite a little Alaska circle. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Healy of Dawson are also expected here shortly. Now if you and the Captain could come we would feel that we had Alaska here. I am very glad to hear that your health is better since you removed from the Occidental, and hope that it may continue to improve. Remember me very kindly to the Captain and also to ~~Mr.~~ Fred when you write. Mr. Hamilton sends his regards to the Captain and yourself.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Curios from Noatac River.

1	Mountain sheep dipper
1	Root basket
1	pair of fire-stones
1	Bow and arrows
1	Deer skin knife
1	Mammoth dipper
2	" spoon
1	Deer skin hair scraper
1	Set of mammoth gambling pins
1	Pipe
1	Flint stone
1	" " sharpener
1	Bone flint hammer
1	F---- (bladder air bag)
1	Green stone Labret, lip
1	Wooden box
1	Mammoth tusk net needle & Mesh ?
1	Arrow sharpener
1	pipe
1	ladies (?) skin scraper
2	Deer horn pipes
1	Fire brand thrower ?
2	Barking knives
1	Old flint fish knife
1	Fish scale scraper
1	Slate stone Jay knife

Curios from Kowak River:

1	Jay stone adze
1	Birch bark basket
1	Arctic hare snare
1	Set of whale bone bird snares
1	Part of wooden sun goggles
1	Mountain sheep horn
1	Wolverine head bag
1	Set of mammoth tusk net ?
1	Net, dip mesh measurer
1	Needle case, mammoth
3	Set of squirrel snares (sinews)

Curios from Selinik River.

1	Jay stone adze
1	Root basket
1	Wooden cup
1	" plate
1	Fish trap
2	Dip nets, minimum scale
1	Bark skin draw net " "
1/2	doz. Fish lines with hooks and poles
2	doz. harness swivels
1	Old-fashioned stone drill with brace
2	Net needles - 2 mesh measures
1	M - snow shovel)m - in. scale)
1	Ladies (?) stone scraper
1	Fish hook extracter (?)
1	Wooden ladle
1	Pair of snow shoe needles
1	Kayak with spear and bone [illegible] scale

1 Leather bag with a set of stone, cotton, steel and birch sponge of the present mode of firing.
1 Set of old-fashioned fire tool. (Brace, spruce pine bit and block.
1 Very big steel bone saw. Came from Sib.
2 Bucket holders, while drying or seasoning. 1 Arrow feather painted with the pitch on (manufactured by the natives themselves.
1 Small bird snare
1 Ladies (?) needle and thimble case.
2 combs, 2 ivory dolls, 1 snow shoe needle. 1 fox traps m m scales. 1 net weight.
1 Girls play box
1 snuff box, 1 bust doll, 1 net sinker, 2 combs, 1 lip labret, 1 eye stone (a stone used to scrape out the dust from the eyes. 1 light green lip rock.
1 Ladies cutting board.

Curios from Krehsklarok, Cloud River (?)
1 Seal scraper
1 Three tined fish spear
2 Sets of bird slings
1 Snuff manufacturing box
1 White fish scraper abd line (?)
1 Small stone bullet mould
1 Spear head
1 Handless stone knife
1 Stone knife.
1 Needle case with knife and skin thimbles.
1 Net (?) Umbrella ?
1 Stone carving knife
1 Shaman's drum ? m - m scale.

Curios from Kangick R. (Buckland).
1 Pair of boys snow shoes
1 Girls goose web basket (partly filled with g ?
1 Big dip net. (in the bundle outside.

Curios from Kogoropk River.
1 Mammoth cartridge reloader
1 Set of whale bone squirrel snares
1 " " seal thong " "
1 Dog harness cleves,
2 teeth from an unknown animal -

December 2, 1898.

Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph. D.,
Reformed Bureau,
210 Delaware Avenue, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions have requested me to represent them at your Christian Citizenship Convention, which I will gladly do.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

December 2, 1893.

Mrs. W. F. Crafts,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Madam:

Yours of November 30th is received. I have consented to represent the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions at the Convention, and will be happy to assist in any way that your husband and yourself think best. I shall be out of the city on the 8th, 9th, and 10th, but will be home the remainder of the month. I probably will be of the most service on subjects pertaining to Alaska. I can also treat of the Mormon question, but do not care to have it advertised for various reasons, consequently would not wish to be placed upon the program in that connection

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

[illegible] ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA.

—[illegible]—

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Alaska Division.

Washington, D. C., December [illegible].

Sir:-

I have the honor to submit to you my [illegible] Annual Report on "The Introduction of Domestic Reindeer into Alaska."

The year just closed has been one of more than usual interest. It opened with the Government Relief Expedition, in charge of Lieut. D. H. Jarvis of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, to the whalers in the neighborhood of Point Barrow, Alaska, and with a Government Commissioner to Lapland, Norway, for the purchase of a herd of reindeer the procuring of a colony of Lapp [illegible] and with the harness, ~~for the~~ to be used in transporting relief ~~to~~ to the destitute people in the mining regions of Alaska ~~and the procuring of Lapp drivers for the same~~; also the establishment of a new reindeer station in the neighborhood of Unalaklik, 60 miles north of St. Michael. It was also necessary to send Mr. William A. Kjellmann, the superintendent of the stations in Alaska, to Norway in charge of four families of Lapps whose term of service had expired, and accompanying [illegible] to Lapland, Dr. A. N. Kittilsen, the physician [illegible] superintendent, was placed in charge of the [illegible] Reindeer Station, with Mr. T. L. Brevig as his assistant. [illegible] Larsen (Lapp) was kept with the herd as overseer, and Messrs. John Tornensis and Mikkel Nakkila (Lapps) were

8th ANNUAL REPORT
of
THE INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA.

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Department of the Interior,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Alaska Division.

Washington, D. C., December 31, 1898.

Sir:-

I have the honor to submit to you my 8th Annual Report on "The Introduction of Domestic Reindeer into Alaska."

The year just closed has been one of more than usual interest. It opened with the Government Relief Expedition, in charge of Lieut D. H. Jarvis of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, to the whalers in the neighborhood of Point Barrow, Alaska, and with a Government Commission to Lapland, Norway, for the procuring of a Colony of Laplanders and the purchase of a herd of reindeer trained to harness, ~~for the~~ to be used in transporting relief ~~of~~ to the destitute people in the mining regions of Alaska ~~and the procuring of Lapp drivers for the reindeer~~; also the establishment of a new reindeer station in the neighborhood of Unalaklik, 60 miles north of St. Michael. It being necessary to send Mr. William A. Kjellmann, the superintendent of the reindeer stations in Alaska, to Norway in charge of four families of Lapps whose term of service had expired, and according to contract were to be returned to Lapland, Dr. A. N. Kittilsen, the physician and assistant superintendent, was placed in charge of the herd at the Teller Reindeer Station, with Mr. T. L. Brevig as his assistant. Mr. Frederick Larsen (Lapp) was kept with the herd as overseer, and Messrs. John Tornensis and Mikkel Nakkila (Lapps) were kept at the station during the fall of 1897, repairing and making sleds and harness, preparatory to the removal of a portion of the herd to the new station near Unalaklik.

On the last of October, Dr. Kittilsen made a trip to Cape Nome, where he received from Antisarlook 53 male, 68 female, and 3 fawn reindeer for the Government, which had previously been loaned and were now being returned. He also secured 4 females and 3 fawns belonging to Tatpan of Golovin Bay.

In the middle of November a trip was made to Cape Prince of Wales, returning November 28th with 3 head of deer belonging to the Government.

As Tautook, Sekeaglook and Wocksock (Eskimo), had served their apprenticeship of five years it was proposed to establish them at the Teller Station with a herd of their own when the Government herd should be taken to the new Eaton Station. Accordingly, on December 3rd, each of the three received according to contract 20 females, 6 bulls, and 2 sled deer. These, together with those previously owned by them, gave Tautook [illegible] head, Sekeaglook [illegible], and Wocksock [illegible], making a herd of 132 between them. The apprentice Ojello, being quite sick, was left with his family at the Teller Station.

On December 19th, leaving Mr. Brevig in charge of the Teller Station, Dr. Kittilsen in charge of the Lapps and apprentices, other than those mentioned as having been left at the Teller Station, started across the country for Unalaklik with 450 reindeer and 40 sleds, arriving at Golovin Bay on the 29th of December. There were 17 in the party, counting women and children. The 7 deer brought from Cape Nome for Tatpan, an apprentice above mentioned, were transferred to the herd at Golovin Bay and 17 deer belonging kept at the station during the fall of 1897, repairing and making sleds and harness, preparatory to the removal of a portion of the herd to the new station near Unalaklik.

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[illegible] a [illegible] first year [illegible] camp, the deer being [illegible] of Golovin Bay, where the pasturage was more [illegible]. While in camp, January 10th, Lieut. Jarvis and Dr. Call, of the relief party for the whalers, arrived from the south and asked for reindeer transportation to Port Clarence. Accordingly, on January 12th, Dr. Kittilsen, taking two of the apprentices, drove back with Lieut. Jarvis and Dr. Call to the Teller Reindeer Station, where they arrived on the 19th leaving Lieut. Jarvis to push on to Cape Prince of Wales and Dr. Call to Cape Nome, Dr. Kittilsen with the apprentices, on January 26, started on their return to Golovin Bay, reaching there February 9th. During Dr. Kittilsen's absence Lieut. Bertholf, also of the Point Barrow relief expedition, had arrived at the reindeer camp near Golovin Bay and induced Frederick Larsen to take 5 deer and sleds to help him across Kotzebue Sound with provisions for the relief party, claiming that it was impossible to get the goods across the country with dog teams. After getting to Kotzebue Sound Lieut. Bertholf insisted on keeping the reindeer teams for his further trip to Point Hope, returning Frederick Larsen back to Golovin Bay.

On the 15th of March, camp was broken and a start made for Unalaklik, which place was reached on the 21st. After reaching the Eaton Station the spring was utilized in cutting and hauling several hundred logs for the erection of houses at the new station. After the logs had been hauled to their destination the herd was moved to the foot of the mountains southeast of Unalaklik, where a good fawning place was found.

to Martin, an apprentice at Unalaklik, were lassoed and taken into the Government herd to be driven to the Eaton Station.

On January 3rd, the journey was resumed, but two days later a snow storm was encountered of unusual severity and the party went into camp, the deer being returned to the neighborhood of Golovin Bay, where the pasturage was more accessible. While in camp, January 10th, Lieut. Jarvis and Dr. Call, of the relief party for the whalers, arrived from the south and asked for reindeer transportation to Port Clarence. Accordingly, on January 12th, Dr. Kittilsen, taking two of the apprentices, drove back with Lieut. Jarvis and Dr. Call to the Teller Reindeer Station, where they arrived on the 19thLeaving Lieut. Jarvis to push on to Cape Prince of Wales and Dr. Call to cape Nome, Dr. Kittilsen with the apprentices, on January 26, started on their return to Golovin Bay, reaching there February 9th. During Dr. Kittilsen's absence Lieut. Bertholf, also of the Point Barrow relief expedition, had arrived at the reindeer camp near Golovin Bay and induced Frederick Larsen to take 5 deer and sleds to help him across Kotzebue Sound with provisions for the relief party, claiming that it was impossible to get the goods across the country with dog teams. After getting to Kotzebue Sound Lieut. Bertholf insisted on keeping the reindeer teams for his further trip to Point Hope, returning Frederick Larsen back to Golovin Bay.

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After the logs had been hauled to their destination the herd was moved to the foot of the mountains southeast of Unalaklik, where a good fawning place was found.

In April an expedition was made to Golovin Bay to return some provisions which had been borrowed from the Swedish Mission Station during the detention of the herd in that neighborhood the previous winter.

PERSONNEL.

--

Mr. William A. Kjellmann was continued as superintendent of the stations in Alaska, but being detailed for special duty in returning Lapps to their native country, and in procuring a new colony, he was absent from the field until July. Returning from Norway and reaching Eaton Station he immediately utilized the temporary presence of the large colony of Lapps by dividing them into three parties, one to have charge of the herd, a second party to freight the supplies from the landing place on the coast to the station, and the third party to erect the necessary buildings. This enabled him to make rapid progress in getting the new station in order for winter, after which a large number of the Lapps were to be distributed along the Yukon River for the purpose of carrying the United States Mail and the smaller number kept in the service of the reindeer stations. During the absence of Mr. Kjellmann, Dr A. N. Kittilsen was in charge at the Teller Station until December, when he went with the herd and took charge of the new station on the Unalaklik River until the arrival of Mr. Kjellmann. On the arrival of Mr. Kjellmann, Dr. Kittilsen resigned and left for the mines, his place as physician being taken by Dr. F. H. Gambell, M.D. of Iowa. Upon the departure of Dr. Kittilsen from the Teller Station, Rev. T. L. Brevig was placed in charge.

With the increase of stations and enlargement of the work, Mr. Hedley E. Redmeyer was also made an assistant superintendent.

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With the increase of stations and enlargement of the work,Mr. Hedley E. Redmeyer was also made an assistant superintendent.

Herders:- Messrs. Tornensis, Nakkila and Larsen, the Lapps that remained in Alaska, continue in the service of the Government. During the trip of myself and Mr. Kjellmann to Norway, we secured 113 Lapp, Norwegian and Finn men, women and children, who were removed to the Eaton Station, from which they are to be distributed to work in localities where most needed.

At the closing of this report, it has not been determined how many of them will remain in the service of this Bureau and how many will go into the postal service of the country.

Apprentices:- During the year, three of the apprentices, namely, Tautook, Sekeoglook and Wocksock of the Teller Reindeer Station, have gone into business for themselves, having served as apprentices for five years (the full term), locating their herd in the neighborhood of the Teller Station. Electoona and Ahlook, from Point Hope, and Ojello from Point Barrow, with their families, were sent to Points Hope and Barrow to take charge of the herd driven up for the relief of the whalers, or of such portion as was not slaughtered for that purpose. Hatta, wife and two children, and Mr. Lars Larsen Hatta (Lapps) were also sent.

This herd was to be divided into two equal portions, one of which was to be loaned to the Presbyterian Mission at Point Barrow, and the other to the Episcopal Mission at Point Hope. However, afterwards orders were sent by the commanding officer of the revenue cutter "Bear" that the herd should be returned to Cape Prince of Wales and Cape Nome to their original owners, and it remains to be seen whether the apprentices, together with two Lapp families, will return with the herd and find their way back to the Government stations. Ten of the former Eskimo apprentices have now herds of their own and are careful and diligent in increasing them. Their

Herders:- Messrs. Tornensis, Nakkila and Larsen, the Lapps that remained in Alaska, continue in the service of the Government During the trip of myself and Mr. Kjellmann to Norway, we secured 113 Lapp, Norwegian and Finn men, women and children, who were removed to the Eaton Station, from which they are to be distributed to various localities where most needed.

At the closing of this report, it has not been determined how many of them will remain in the service of this Bureau and how many will go into the postal service of the country.

Apprentices:- During the year, three of the apprentices, namely, Tautook, Seakeaglook and Wocksock of the Teller Reindeer Station, have gone into business for themselves, having served as apprentices for five years (the full term), locating their herd in the neighborhood of the Teller Station. Electoona and Ahlook, from Point Hope, and Ojello from Point Barrow, with their families, were sent to Points Hope and Barrow to take charge of the herd driven up for the relief of the whalers, or of such portion as was not slaughtered for that purpose. (To assist the Eskimos [illegible]) Hatta, wife and two children, and Mr. Lars Larsen Hatta (Lapps) were also sent.

This herd was to be divided into two equal portions, one of which was to be loaned to the Presbyterian Mission at Point Barrow, and the other to the Episcopal Mission at Point Hope. However, afterwards orders were sent by the commanding officer of the revenue cutter "Bear" that the herd should be returned to Cape Prince of Wales and Cape Nome to their original owners, and it remains to be seen whether the apprentices, together with two Lapp families, will return with the herd and find their way back to the Government stations. Ten of the former Eskimo apprentices have now herds of their own and are careful and diligent in increasing them. Their herds aggregate nearly 500 head.

BUILDINGS.

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The Rev. T. L. Brevig, who went to the Teller Reindeer Station in 1894 as teacher, needing a year's vacation, returned to the States last fall. The care of the public buildings thus vacated was given to Doctor Brandon, who, in return for the same, agreed to care for the buildings and also counsel with the Eskimo herders in the neighborhood.

At Eaton Station substantial log buildings were erected for the superintendent, physician, and herders' families; also for the necessary store-houses.

THE HERD.

--

The Government herd was driven during the winter from the Teller to the Eaton Station, a distance of about 300 miles.

The 120 reindeer that had been loaned by the Government to Antisarlook in January, 1895, was returned by him last winter, he retaining 160 - the same being the increase during the three years in his possession. 75 deer were given by the Government to Tautook Seakeoglook and Wocksock, who had finished their term of apprenticeship and in accordance with the terms of their contract, to enable them to commence an independent herd. 100 deer belonging to Antisarlook's herd at Cape Nome, and 301 deer belonging to the Missionary Eskimo herd at Cape Prince of Wales, were borrowed by the Government, making a total of 401 reindeer for the relief of the ice-imprisoned whalers at Point Barrow. Of these, 260 males were slaughtered for food, the females being kept as a nucleus of a permanent herd at Point Barrow. It was, however, afterwards found by the Commander of the Revenue Cutter "Bear" desirable to return them herds aggregate nearly 500 head.

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At Golovin Bay the union herd belonging jointly to the Swedish Evangelical Union Mission and Episcopalians, was increased during the year by 99 fawns born. It is expected this winter that the herd will be divided, that portion belonging to the Episcopalians will be driven across the country to Weare, at the mouth of the Tanana River.

Instructions were left at the Eaton Station to loan 100 head of reindeer to the Roman Catholic Missions on the Yukon River, and send with the herd an experienced Lapp to take the oversight of the herd, and instruct the native apprentices in its care and management.

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PURCHASING STATION IN SIBERIA.

From the commencement of the introduction of reindeer into Alaska in 1892, it has been my constant study to devise some method for procuring larger numbers of reindeer during the season. During the experimental trip of 1891, months were spent on the Revenue Cutter "Bear" in procuring 16 head. The following year 167 were secured, being the largest number purchased within any one year in Siberia. During 1893, 1894 and 1895, the very best that we were able to accomplish in a season was from 120 to 125 head. In 1896, a partial agreement was effected with a private party to procure and bring over reindeer at a fixed price per head, which resulted in a total failure; not one being secured. In 1897, in continuation of the policy of trying different methods for procuring the reindeer, Mr. John W. Kelly, Mr. Conrad Siem, and Mr. A. St.Leger, were sent to Siberia to remain during the winter. A small cheap frame house was erected and they were furnished with necessary barter goods required for the purchase of reindeer. During the fall their success was such as to encourage the hope that a practicable method had been found of procuring the reindeer in large numbers,--several hundred of the deer being purchased and either delivered or placed in herds where they could be reached the following summer, during the few weeks that the ice allows the access of ships to the coast, when a vessel would be sent to transport them to Alaska. It appears,however,from the statements of the purchasing agents that during the winter jealousies and feuds broke out among the different native villages which precluded any further trading and so endangered their lives that the following July,they felt compelled to go on board a whaler and leave the station.

Upon my visit to the place early in August, I was able to trace and secure but one hundred head of the several hundred which had been bought. After the employees had abandoned the station the natives seemed to have appropriated whatever they could lay their hands on, including the deer in the herd. Under the circumstances it was not thought expedient to carry this experiment further, and the station was closed. It is probable that the next method will be to try and arrange with some Siberian firm of standing and character to purchase deer for the Government. Possibly Russians will succeed better in bartering with the natives for deer than the Americans. The 161 head of reindeer, which I brought from Siberia in August were turned over to Mr. W. T. Lopp to replace in part those that the Government had borrowed for the Point Barrow relief expedition.

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PRIVATE REINDEER ENTERPRISES.

The sudden influx of large numbers of miners into central Alaska and the difficulty of procuring supplies and provisions at the mining camps, called public attention to the necessity of introducing the reindeer as a factor in freighting and transportation. During the years when the natives had occasion to travel from village to village their journeys were comparatively short and time was no object; consequently it made no difference whether they were a week or a month on the road, and dog teams served a useful purpose. So during the days of the fur trade the few fur traders in the country with their homes on the river, supplied with provisions by an annual trip on a steamer, could manage to get along comfortably with dog transportation. But in the increased and more rapid development of the country the need of better transportation facilities was recognized. The experiments of the Government had already demonstrated the value of the reindeer, and three or four private enterprises were at once started, the details of which have been difficult to obtain. From newspaper reports I glean, that a Mr. C. Lewis of Montreal, acting in the interest of the Rein Deer transportation Company of Vancouver, shipped 42 reindeer from Norway on the steamship Heckla, reaching New York February 1st,1898 They were consigned to a Mr. J. G. Scroggs. Seven died on the trip across the Ocean and 29 in crossing the continent; but 6 lived to reach Skagway, and of those I think but two reached Dawson.

At Skagway I was informed that in ~~In~~ November last Mr. David O'Neil, an Arizona miner, before going into the Yukon visited Norway to procure a herd of reindeer for use at the mines. Not finding in eastern Lapland as large deer as he wanted, he continued up the coast to Tromsoe, then travelled into the interior across Norway and Sweden to Archangel, Russia, on

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The poor success in transporting the 34 deer so discouraged him that he telegraphed to Russia to sell the remainder of the 2000 that he had purchased. It is to be regretted that these enterprises were not more successful as the deer ~~was~~ are so greatly needed in Alaska. The failure, however, was not due to any insuperable difficulties in the way of transporting them from Lapland, or to any inability of the reindeer to endure long voyages, as was proven when a month later than Mr. O'Neil's expedition the United States ~~expedition~~ commission to Lapland above alluded to transported 539 reindeer from Lapland, 26 days at sea, and across the continent to Seattle, with the loss of but one.

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NO DOMESTIC REINDEER IN CANADA.

Last winter while the Government and private parties were looking to Lapland for reindeer, a report was started and found credence in some quarters, that it was unnecessary to go to Lapland as the reindeer could be purchased better in Canada. Not having heard that there were any domestic reindeer in Canada to purchase, a letter was addressed to the Honorable George M. Dawson, LL.D., Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, which elicited the following reply:

" GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of CANADA,
George M. Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.,
Deputy Head and Director,
Museum and Offices, Sussex Street, Ottawa.

May 21st, 1898.

" My dear Sir:

I have your note of May 17th, asking about supposed settlement of Lapps and domesticated reindeer in the vicinity of Hudson Bay -- The report which has reached you is, however, quite erroneous, as nothing of the kind exists either there or on the Labrador coast, not even in connection with the Moravian Missions of the last-named locality.

I am much obliged for the copy of your interesting Report on the Reindeer, duly received.

Yours truly,

(signed) George M. Dawson."

The Rev:
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HOW REINDEER WILL SUPPLEMENT THE STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD IN ALASKA.

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The following quotation, which is a clear and concise statement of the value and extent of reindeer transportation, is from a Circular prepared by Hon. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education. Dr. Harris writes:

"Whatever may be the development of transportation by river or by railroad in Alaska, the reindeer will prove a useful auxiliary by rendering possible a ready distribution even for long distances from the terminus. For instance, the steamers that visit the upper Yukon unload their goods at the terminal points. From these terminal points in the winter the reindeer can convey provisions and other supplies to the miners, twenty- forty or one hundred miles or more as the case may be. If a railroad should be made from Skagway or from Prince William Sound, or any other point into the interior, at its terminal point various reindeer expresses make possible the distribution of the freight from the railroad to distant points in various directions from the terminus. They would likewise collect freight for the terminus. Meanwhile the reindeer can not be used as a substitute for the river or the railroad in the carrying of freight any more than horses or oxen can be used for that purpose because while the amount of freight carried by the reindeer in the winter time is considerable it would take ten thousand reindeer to carry a thousand tons while one freight train or one large steamboat might carry the entire amount. It is in the distribution from terminal points and the collection for terminal points that the reindeer will be useful.

Another point of great usefulness is the light work of carrying the mail. Great speed for small loads is the favorable condi-

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Another point of great usefulness is the light work of carrying the mail. Great speed for small loads is the favorable condition. With relays of twenty-five miles each the possible speed in winter time of reindeer expresses carrying a light load of mail is two hundred miles a day. If a route can be found, such as the Dalton trail is said to be, from Haines to Fort Selkirk or Circle City, the relays of reindeer could carry the mail in three days to Dawson City and in four days to Circle City. Return mail should be brought back in the same period. Supposing a railroad should be built to Dawson City or Circle City, the reindeer would not be useful in traversing the country over which the railroad passed but he would be very useful in connecting the terminus of the railroad in the winter time with places down the Yukon River, even the military camp at Weare, near the mouth of the Tanana could be brought into communication with the War department by reindeer express to Circle City, taking two days for round trip, and from the military camp near the mouth of the Tanana once a month to Point Barrow, requiring four days out and four days back, would keep the whole country in possession of the news regarding the fate of sailors caught in the Arctic seas, and the missionaries who live in that remote region. A similar four days' express twice a month would bring the same news from Cape Prince of Wales and the Missionary stations north and east of that point and also those on the lines south and west and those on the Yukon. Another one three days out from the new military post at Weare would give the same information regarding St. Michaels and numerous missionary posts south and south east of that point. During the summer time the boats on the Yukon will bring the great bulk of freight up to the different distributing points."

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Estimates and Suggestions for Distributing Reindeer in Alaska and Inducement for Laplanders to become Settlers and Herdowners.

The Lapps brought over from Lapland as teachers for the Eskimo apprentices, and also as the basis of the reindeer development in Alaska, are inquiring in what way they, as well as the Eskimo, can secure herds of their own. From the commencement of the instruction of the native men in the management of reindeer the Bureau of Education has recognized the importance of securing the cooperation of the various missionary societies at work in Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska.

Again I quote the Commissioner of Education:

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To best accomplish this, I would respectfully recommend the following general plan, which also embodies the suggestions made by Mr. William A. Kjellmann, from his own practical experience in the work, both in Alaska and Lapland, where he was born and brought up.

Loan the mission station 100 deer for five years on condition (1) that the Lapp families are kept in charge of the herd, the mission furnishing food, clothing, etc., and the Government paying the salaries for the Laplanders. (2) That at least five native men are kept and trained in the work; (3) That the mission receive 80 per cent of the net increase of the herd and the two Laplanders in charge 20 per cent, this 20 per cent to be held back by the Government in case the Laplanders should not become herders or teamsters; (4) That one of the Laplanders at each station occupied be appointed manager so far as herding and breeding up, and the movement of the herd is concerned, the Lapp manager to report yearly to the Government inspector on his visit about the increase and general condition and so forth. The Mission station also reporting to the Inspector.

ESTIMATE.
Of Increase from 100 Deer in Five Years.

Original Number	Males 20	Females 80	Total 100
1st Year's Increase	36	36	72
2nd " "	40	40	80
3rd " "	60	56	116
4th " "	80	72	152
5th " "	104	104	208
Total	340	388	728
Losses [illegible]			50

Total Left	678
Property of the Government	100
Net Increase [illegible]	578

80 per cent goes to Mission	462
20 per cent to Government, or Lapps	116
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To best accomplish ~~this~~ the above, I would respectfully recommend the following general plan, ~~the above~~ which embodies the suggestions made by Mr. William A. Kjellmann, from his own personal experience in the work, both in Alaska and Lapland, where he was born and brought up.

Loan each Mission association 100 deer for five years on condition (1) that two Lapp families are kept in charge of the herd, The mission furnishing food, clothing, etc., and the Government paying the salaries for the Laplanders. (2) That at least four native men are kept and trained to the work; (3) That the mission receive 80 per cent of the net increase of the herd and the two Laplanders in charge 20 per cent, this 20 per cent to be held back by the Government in case the Laplanders should not become herders or teamsters; (4) That one of the Laplanders at each station occupied be appointed manager, so far as herding and breaking in, and the movement of the herd is concerned, the Lapp manager to report yearly to the Government inspector on his visit about the increase and general condition and so forth. The Mission station also reporting to the Inspector .

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Total	340	388	728
Losses during the period-----------------			50

Total left - --------------- -----------	678
Property of the Government ------------	100
Net increase left ---------------------	578
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RELIEF OF THE WHALERS IMPRISONED IN THE ICE NEAR POINT BARROW.

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Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury, I have received copies of the official reports of the officers of the relief expedition, and from other reliable sources have secured a history of the situation of the whalers that necessitated the expedition.

RELIEF OF THE WHALERS IMPRISONED IN THE ICE NEAR POINT BARROW.

While the relief of the whalers imprisoned in the ice at Point Barrow last winter was conducted under the auspices of the Treasury Department, yet, as the main feature of the relief was the reindeer herds taken from Prince of Wales and Cape Nome, and driven over to Point Barrow, and as those herds were a part of the fruit of the work of the Interior Department in introducing domestic reindeer into Alaska, it seems proper that some account of that expedition should have a place in this report.

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RELIEF OF THE WHALERS IMPRISONED IN THE ICE NEAR POINT BARROW.

On the 6th of September 1897, the steam whalers "Orca", Capt. A. G. Sherman, "Jesse H. Freeman", Capt. Humphreys, "Belvedere", Capt. M. D. V. Millard, and the schooner "Rosario", Capt. Edwin Coffin, were caught in the slush ice to the eastward of Point Barrow, the northernmost point of the North American Continent.

Early on the morning of the 9th, the danger was so great, that the Captains of the four ships had a consultation as to the best method of working their vessels out of the ice. The young ice was forming fast and a heavy ridge of old ice remained along the coast. The only method of escape seemed to be by blasting a canal through the ice ridge, a distance of about a mile and a half. A portion of the crew was at once set at work making cartridges, weighing five pounds each, of blasting and gunpowder and tonite powder, the latter of which was taken from the darting and shoulder bombs. These cartridges were placed on the ends of long poles shoved under the ice and exploded. A thousand pounds of powder were used and three days and nights consumed in making the canal. The remaining men of the crews were employed in sawing and poling the ice out of the canal. The fresh ice, however, formed so rapidly that the steamer "Orca" in forcing its way through the canal broke its rudder and becoming unmanageable was taken in tow by the steamer "Freeman." The Captain of the schooner "Rosario" was afraid to

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After getting through the canal the three steamers lay to until the Orca had repaired its rudder and then steamed through increasingly heavy ice south 45 miles to the neighborhood of Sea Horse Islands, which were reached September 22nd. On that date the steamer Orca was caught between two immense ice floes which wrenched the stern-post and steering gear completely out of place, and hurled the wheel through the pilot-house, the officers and crew taking to the ice for safety. The steamer Belvedere, which had reached open water, immediately steamed back into the ice and rescued the officers and crew, then seeing the steamer Freeman in an ice jam and her crew also taking to the ice, went to their rescue. The wind blowing a gale from the westward forced both the young and old ice landward, and nothing was left for the Belvedere but to move with it, doing which the ship succeeded in getting into Pearl Bay, the heavy ice grounding outside and making a refuge behind it.

The Belvedere now had its own crew of 45 men; the 43 men from the Orca, and the 49 from the Freeman. Abandoning all hope of getting out of the ice, on the 23d of September, the sailors commenced sledding provisions from the ship over the ice to the Sea Horse Islands, a distance of three miles. The water was pumped out of the casks to lighten the ship and the bulkheads were torn down for the purpose of making houses on shore. The blacksmith commenced making cooking stoves from the coal oil drums, and others were set to work cutting a canal through the ice to enable the ship to get in behind the islands for greater safety - all the arrangements being made to winter at that spot. While these arrangements for camping on shore were going on, Mr. Charles D Walker attempt the passage through the canal and hoped that the ice might open and afford the vessel a safe refuge in a lagoon near by; this hope however was not realized.

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On [illegible] September [illegible] Orca [illegible]. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] the ship was reached and Mr. Walker [illegible] and busy rescuing provisions. The ship was nearly [illegible] the provisions had to be fished out with long-handled boat hooks. In the mean time both ship and ice were drifting all the time. While engaged in rescuing the provisions a peculiar tremor was felt the ship careened slowly over on its side, and gradually slid under the ice floe and was soon completely hidden from sight. The men having escaped to the ice, at once commenced sledding the provisions they had saved, to the south sandspit of the Sea Horse Islands which were about three miles to the westward. The moving of the provisions consumed two days. Some Eskimo were secured in the neighborhood with two teams of dogs, and on the 6th day all the food saved from the Orca was safely put on the steamer Belvedere. While the work of saving provisions from the steamer Orca was going on some Eskimo boarded the steamer Freeman to help themselves to the provisions which had been left in that vessel when the sailors took to the ice. While engaged in looting the ship they accidentally dropped a lighted lamp which set fire to the vessel and it burned to the water's edge.

On the 3rd of October, Captains Millard, Humphreys and Sherman, after consultation, determined to send to Point Barrow for fifth Mate of the steam-whaler Orca, volunteered, with a couple of natives, to go across the ice to the steamer Orca and save all the provisions they could, agreeing to make a signal upon his safe arrival at the vessel. The Orca was lying 12 miles away, with the ice between the two ships, full of holes and the pressure of the heavy ice constantly making large cracks in the new ice.

On the 29th of September, failing to see any signals from the Orca, Mr. George F. Tilton, with four natives, was sent to learn the fate of Mr. Walker and his companions. After six hours hard work the ship was reached and Mr. Walker and his men were found well and busy rescuing provisions. The ship was nearly full of water, and the provisions had to be fished out with long-handled bow hooks. In the mean time both ship and ice were drifting all the time. While engaged in rescuing the provisions a peculiar tremor was felt the ship careened slowly over on its side, and gradually slid under the ice floe and was soon completely hidden from sight. The men having escaped to the ice, at once commenced sledding the provisions they had saved, to the south sandspit of the Sea Horse Islands which were about three miles to the westward. The moving of the provisions consumed two days. Some Eskimo were secured in the neighborhood with two teams of dogs, and on the 6th day all the food saved from the Orca was safely put on the steamer Belvedere. While the work of saving provisions from the steamer Orca was going on some Eskimo boarded the steamer Freeman to help themselves to the provisions which had been left in that vessel when the sailors took to the ice. While engaged in looting the ship they accidentally dropped a lighted lamp which set fire to the vessel and it burned to the water's edge.

On the 3rd of October, Captains Millard, Humphreys and Sherman, after consultation, determined to send to Point Barrow for help. Stephen Cottle, second Mate of the Belvedere, and the four or five men of the steamer Freeman, volunteered to go. It was a trip of 65 miles on foot, and took three nights and two days to make.

Mr. Charles Brower, superintendent of the Liebes Whaling Station, at once despatched his assistant, Alfred Hopson, with six dog teams to the rescue of the whalers, arriving at the steamer Belvedere on October 7th. Forty men with provisions were immediately sent to Point Barrow, some of the man being so sick and feeble that they had to ride the entire distance; the trip was made in four days.

Returning to the Belvedere on October 13th, Mr. Hopson made the trip in 22 hours. On the second trip he took 64 men and some provisions to Point Barrow. On the 15th of October the Captains reached Point Barrow for a consultation.

Inventories of all the provisions on the Belvedere at Point Barrow and on the four whalers which were in the ice to the eastward of Point Barrow, were made and placed before them; these were carefully gone over and it was decided that by allowing each man two scant meals a day, the provisions could be made to hold out until the first of July following. At Point Barrow the officers of the first named vessels learned that the steamers "Fearless", Capt. James McKenna, and "Newport", Capt. G. B. Leabett, were in heavy ice, five miles off shore, and about 60 miles to the eastward of the Point. The steam tender "Jeannie" Captain P. H. Mason, was about 75 miles east of the Point, and the bark "Wanderer" was about 360 miles east of the Point, being within 90 miles of Herschel Island.

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Securing fresh dogs at Andreafski the journey was continued 180 miles across the portage to the Kuskokwim River. At that point, needing a fresh team of dogs, the traders at the place asked Mr. Tilton $1,000 for them. This would have prevented any further progress of the expedition had not the Rev. William H. Kilbuck, Moravian Missionary at that place presented Mr. Tilton with thirteen dogs, provided with provisions, and accompanied him as guide for 550 miles on his way to the next Moravian Station, which was at Carmel on the Nushagak River, arriving there on the 22nd of Februar for. Mr. George F. Tilton, third Mate of the steam whaler Belvedere and Mr. Charles F. Walker, fifth Mate of the steam whaler Orca, were accepted for the trip. After every provision was made for their comfort, at noon on October 22nd they started with two Eskimo runners, who had agreed to accompany them as far as Point Hope, which place they expected to reach in about 15 daysBBth expeditions left for the States, Mr. Tilton following the Coast south of St. Michael and Shelikoff Straits and Mr. Walker by the way of Herschel Island, McKensie, Porcupine and Yukon Rivers, Dawson and Skagway. Mr. Tilton was accompanied by two Eskimo runners, who had agreed to accompany him as far as Point Hope, which place they expected to reach in about 15 days. It was on the 3rd of January when between Unalaklik and St. Michael, on Norton Sound, Mr. Tilton met with Lieut. Jarvis and party on their way north to relieve the whalers, the news having been previously communicated to them. St. Michael was reached on January 6th, Leaving St. Michael on the 16th, a trip of 320 miles, crossing mountain ranges, through a storm that destroyed some of their dogs, brought the party to Andreafski on the Yukon River. In the winter of 1897, William A . Kjellmann, superintendent of the Government Reindeer Stations, made the same trip over the same mountains in the same kind of a storm with reindeer, without any loss.

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While these events were transpiring in the far north it began to be known abroad that a portion of the whale fleet had been caught and imprisoned in the Arctic ice.

On the 2d of November Captain Tilton of the steam whaler Alexander reached San Francisco and reported that eight whalers were fast in the ice east and west of Point Barrow and not being provisioned for so long a stay the crews were in danger of starvation. This news was confirmed on November 5th by the arrival of the whaling vessels Jeannette, Karluk, Gayhead, and Alice Knowles. The attention of the President was called to the danger of the whalers and at a Cabinet meeting held on the 8th of November, it was decided to send a relief party at once, and the revenue cutter "Bear" that had just returned from its usual summer arctic cruise, was ordered to make the necessary preparations and proceed as soon as possible to Bering Sea. It was the purpose that the Bear should

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On the 29th of November the Bear, bidding adieu to civilization steamed out of the harbor of Port Townsend in a blinding snow storm on its perilous voyage. After a rough passage Unalaska was reached in a thick snow storm December 9th. The extra supplies that would not be needed until the following summer were sent ashore Taking on coal and water at Dutch Harbor at 1.35 a.m. December 11th the Bear headed north into Bering Sea, in a storm of hail rain and snow,---its objective point being Sledge Island where it was hoped the overland party could be put ashore. On the morning of the 13th St.Lawrence Island was passed, but soon after the ship entered mush ice and a little later the floe ice, which was so rapid-proceed north until it reached the ice and then land a party that should go to Point Barrow and take control of the whalers. As no practicable plan could be devised for the relief party taking provisions with them, it was determined to borrow a herd of reindeer owned by the Eskimo at Cape Nome, and a second herd owned by the American Missionary Association at Bering Straits. These reindeer were to be taken by the relief expedition to Point Barrow and so far as needed slaughtered for food. The trip being one of great hardship and danger the Department called for volunteers to man the ship and finally selected the following officers: Captain Francis Tuttle, who was at the time in command of the Bear; First Lieutenants D. H. Jarvis and J. H. Brown; second Lieutenants E. P. Berthol, C. S. Cochrane, J. G. Berry, B. H. Camden and H. G. Hamlet; Chief Engineer H. W. Spear; 1st Assistant Engineer H. N. Wood; second Assistant Engineers H. R. Spencer and J. I. Bryan, and Surgeons S. J. Call and E. H. Woodruff. Leiuts. Jarvis and Berthol and Dr. Call were designated for the overland trip. Lieut. Jarvis, who had made eight trips into the Arctic Ocean and was acquainted with the native population along the whole coast, was placed in command.

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The expedition consisted of Lieutenants Jarvis, Bertholf, Dr. Call and Mr. F. Koltchoff; the latter was engaged as a guide and to drive the dog teams. Upon reaching the house of the trader it was decided not to start for St.Michael until the 18th - the intervening time being employed in getting everything ready. The start was made early on Saturday morning the 18th with four teams and Alexis for a guide.

On the evening of the 20th they arrived at Kiyiligamute. At ly solidifying under the influence of the severe cold that at 5 P.M when within 75 miles of Sledge Island fearing the vessel would become permanently fast in the ice, the effort to reach SledgeIsland was given up and the vessel headed towards Nunivak Island with a hope of being able to reach Cape Vancouver. This would increase the length of the overland journey 800 miles, but it seemed to be the only spot where a landing could be made. Cape Vancouver came in sight on the morning of the 15th but was surrounded with young ice as far as the eye could see from the crow's nest of the ship. After working slowly through the ice until the middle of the afternoon it was found that the village shown on the chart did not exist. It was now rapidly becoming dark and just as an attempt was about to be given up for the day a village was dimly made out farther up the bay. On the morning of the 16th the ship got under way and made an anchorage near the village of Tununok. The local trader, Alexis Caleny, and a party of natives were soon on board; they informed Lieut. Jarvis that they expected to start soon themselves for St.Michael and would pilot his party. Accordingly arrangements were immediately made for landing the expedition and their supplies. This was accomplished with great difficulty as the ice was running heavily between the ship and shore. Having landed the party the Bear returned to Dutch Harbor for the winter.

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Her lament was so sad that it seemed like reducing these people to starvation in order to save other and in giving up their that point two of the dog teams having given out, the party was divided; Lieut. Jarvis and Dr.Call pressing ahead, while Lieut. Bertholf, Alexis and Koltchoff were to wait until they could get fresh teams. Lieut. Jarvis reached Andreafski on the 24th and St. Michael on the 30th. The second party left on the 22nd and reached St.Michael on New Years two hours after Lieut. Jarvis had left for the north. Before leaving Lieut. Jarvis left instructions for Lieut. Bertholf to proceed to the head of Norton Sound and transport the provisions across to Kotzebue Sound while he and Dr.Call went to Came Nome and Cape Prince of Wales to procure the herds of reindeer. At St.Michael Mr. Koltchoff was discharged and soon after returned as guide for Mate Tilton on his return to the States Great difficulty was found in procuring a sufficient number of sled dogs to enable the party to reach the reindeer. After many hardships on January 10th Lieut. Jarvis reached the Government herd en route between Port Clarence and Unalaklik. The next morning arrangements were made and the party started for Tsuynok, where Antisarlook and his friends had a herd of domestic deer. After refreshments and rest Lieut. Jarvis commenced negotiating for the herd of reindeer at that point. The herd represented to the Eskimo the living of a whole village and if the herd departed it might mean starvation to themselves before spring; so that there was much point as well as pathos in the answer of Antisarlook's wife when she said: "Tell Mr. Jarvis we are sorry for the people at Point Barrow and we want to help them, but we hate to see our deer go because we are poor and our people in the village are poor, and in the winter when we cannot get seals we kill a deer and this helps us through the hard times; if we let our deer go what are we to do? Antisarlook and I have not enough without them."

Her lament was so sad that it seemed like reducing these people to starvation in order to save other and in giving up their herd of deer for the sake of others it was like giving up their own lives; yet, after consultation among themselves, it was finally agreed to, and Antisarlook was employed to go with his herd. At this place were 138 deer; 22 belonging to the herders. In making the arrangements as there were 100 cows, Antisarlook was allowed an increase of 85, so that it would require 220 deer to be delivered to him next year to make good the promise of the United States Government - three having been killed for food for Antisarlook's family.

Leaving Dr.Call to take charge of Antisarlook's herd and drive them up to the Teller Reindeer Station, Lieut. Jarvis pushed forward to Cape Prince of Wales to get the second herd. While Dr.Call and his party were on their way to the Teller Station they encountered a blizzard so severe that the deer blinded by the flying snow turned and trampled over the drivers. however without serious damage. They were compelled to retreat for three hours when they found an old fishing hut and climbed in at the window there they were held by the storm for three days with only food sufficient for two days, and a long trip still before them.

On the 25th they made another start and reached the Station on the 27th, just as a fresh blizzard was commencing. Lieut. Jarvis reached Cape Prince of Wales on the 24th of January. On delivering to Mr. Lopp his mail and explaining to him the necessity and object of the expedition he had no difficulty in securing the herd of 301 deer at that place, with the agreement that 432 deer should be returned to them by the Government the following season. It was also agreed that Mr. Lopp and his herders should accompany the expedition in charge of the reindeer.

On the 29th of January Dr. Call and party left the Teller Station across the mountains where they expected to form a junction herd of deer for the sake of others it was like giving up their own lives; yet, after consultation among themselves, it was finally agreed to, and Antisarlook was employed to go with his herd. At this place were 138 deer; 22 belonging to the herders. In making the arrangements as there were 100 cows, Antisarlook was allowed an increase of 85, so that it would require 220 deer to be delivered to him next year to make good the promise of the United States Government - three having been killed for food for Antisarlook's family.

Leaving Dr.Call to take charge of Antisarlook's herd and drive them up to the Teller Reindeer Station, Lieut. Jarvis pushed forward to Cape Prince of Wales to get the second herd. While Dr.Call and his party were on their way to the Teller Station they encountered a blizzard so severe that the deer blinded by the flying snow turned and trampled over the drivers. However without serious damage. They were compelled to retreat for three hours when they found an old fishing hut and climbed in at the window there they were held by the storm for three days with only food sufficient for two days, and a long trip still before them.

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On the 29th of January Dr. Call and party left the Teller Station across the mountains where they expected to form a junction a junction with Lieut. Jarvis and the reindeer herd from Cape Prince of Wales. The weather was thick and unpleasant and barometer sinking rapidly; but being in need of haste the party pressed on through the storm and the mountains as they could. Passing over the mountain range they were met by a storm so severe that they had to go into campand no sooner was the tent erected after a fashion and covered with sleds, before it was drifted over with snow so deep that the following day it took them two hours to dig their way out. In the mean time the deer were scattered by the storm and it was noon of February 1st before they were able to gather the herd together again. In the afternoon of February 2nd a junction was made with Lieut. Jarvis and the herd. The following day a start was made with 435 reindeer, of which 18 were broken to harness and reserved for transportation purposes.

On January 6th Lieut. Jarvis and Dr. Call pushed on ahead for Sineraget, a village on the coast en route for Point Hope, leaving instructions for Mr. Lopp to follow with the herd and meet him at Pitmagea, just north of Cape Lisbon. The route lay along the northern part of Cape Prince of Wales peninsula about 15 miles from the coast where deer moss was plentiful, to Cape Espenburg.

On the 12th of February Lieut. Jarvis and Dr. Call safely crossed 50 miles of heavy broken ice extending from Espenburg to Cape Blossom. Near Cape Blossom was the Missionary Station of the Friends occupied by Mr. & Mrs. Robert Samms and Miss Hunnicutt. Here Lieut. Jarvis met Lieut. Bertholf who had crossed from Norton Sound with 1000 pounds of provisions, reaching the Mission Station on the 10th of February. After resting a few days Lieut. Jarvis and Dr. Call left on the 15th for Point Hope, leaving Lieut. Bertholf to await the arrival of Mr. Lopp and the herd, and then to a junction with Lieut. Jarvis and the reindeer herd from Cape Prince of Wales. The weather was thick and unpleasant and barometer sinking rapidly; but being in need of haste the party pressed on through the storm and the mountains as they could. Passing over the mountain range they were met by a storm so severe that they had to go into campand no sooner was the tent erected after a fashion and covered with sleds, before it was drifted over with snow so deep that the following day it took them two hours to dig their way out. In the mean time the deer were scattered by the storm and it was noon of February 1st before they were able to gather the herd together again. In the afternoon of February 2nd a junction was made with Lieut. Jarvis and the herd. The following day a start was made with 435 reindeer, of which 18 were broken to harness and reserved for transportation purposes.

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On February 17th Mr. Lopp with the deer crossed an arm of the ocean between Cape Espenburg and Cape Krusenstern. There receiving a letter from Lieut.Jarvis informing him that Lieut.Bertholf with supplies was at Cape Blossom, Mr. Lopp leaving the herd went to meet Lieut. Bertholf. Loading the supplies on reindeer and dog teams a start was made for the herd at Anyok village, which was reached on the 19th. The deer being rested a start was made on the 21st, following along the coast as far as the mouth of the Kivalena river, where Mr. Lopp with the deer was to proceed inland, leaving Point Hope to the westward. Lieut.Bertholf taking a team proceeded direct to Point Hope, reaching there on March 2d. Finding a considerable store of provisions at Point Hope Lieut.Jarvis instructed Lieut.Bertholf to remain there and take charge of any whalers that might be sent down during the winter. Lieut.Jarvis and Dr.Call having made all necessary arrangements at Point Hope left on March 4th for Point Barrow. Lieut.Jarvis had instructed Mr.Lopp to meet him at Pitnegea just north of Cape Lisbon when Lieut.Jarvis reached the place of meeting all that was visible above the snow was a wooden cross with this inscription: "Letter between boards; arrived here March 17th; look out for the train." Just below the board stuck in the snow was a second board on which was written: "Deer meat here" On the 13th of March they reached the camp vacated by the herd that morning, and on another cross found a note reading - "will try to find better moss on the inside of the lagoon - leave here March 13." During the 14th a storm of unusual severity raged thermometer registering 40 degrees below zero; the same storm continued through the 15th and was worse on the 16th. To add to the distress and danger of Lieut.Jarvis his dog teams had nothing to eat. About noon on the 17th a party of natives were discovered who follow with the herd northward.

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At noon on March 26th Lieut. Jarvis, looking over the ice, exclaimed "There is the first of the imprisoned fleet!" as he caught sight of the tall mast of the Belvedere, 12 miles away.

Point Barrow was reached by Lieut.Jarvis on March 29thand the herd of reindeer arrived on the 30th safe and sound.

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Turning over the herd to Lieut. Jarvis at Point Barrow Mr. W. T. Lopp taking a dog team started on his return trip to his own home at Cape Prince of Wales. As provisions had been left for himself and the dogs in caches along the way he was able to travel light. On his return trip he reached Point Hope April 19th, left on the 23d and reached Cape Prince of Wales on May 5th; thus having together with his herders driven a herd of reindeer over the bad roads of snow and ice through a country but little known in the middle of winter, dragging all his provisions with him, a distance of 700 miles and returning to his home the same distance, in the remarkably short time of three months and two days.

It has frequently been said during the efforts to introduce domestic reindeer into Alaska, that the Eskimo could not be taught their care and management and that they would never take to herding reindeer; but on this remarkable trip it must be remembered that the herders and drivers were all Eskimo who had learned their business as apprentices at the Government training station for reindeer many wild tribes. The narrative of the trip is a story of bravery 34½ good generalship, heroic endurance and interpositions of divine Providence -- a trip only equalled by that of Mate Tilton and Walker who went out ~~by the Mackenzie river~~ with the news and the ~~Relief Expedition which went to~~ return trip of Mr Lopp to his home at Bering Straits

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In this connection it is appropriate to call public attention to the influence of the Mission Schools in making Arctic Alaska safe for the transit of white men. In 1890 when the Congregational Mission was established at Cape Prince of Wales, no whaler had dared drop anchor in the neighborhood of that village for ten years And the placing of Missionaries there was considered by the Captains of the Whalers as a foolhardy undertaking. The Missionaries were placed there and more ships can anchor and their crews go on shore with safety.

When in 1881-1883 Lieut. Ray, U.S.A., was placed in charge of the International Polar Expedition at Point Barrow, a turret was built at one corner of his house and armed with cannon to protect his party from the natives. Now the Presbyterian Mission has so civilized the natives that no fortified habitation is necessary. Under the influence of the Presbyterian Missionary the natives not only provided the ship-wrecked sailors from their own scanty food supply, but also necessary fur clothing. The influence of the Missions made possible Lieut. Jarvis heroic trip unarmed.

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[illegible] Dr. H. R. Marsh, Presbyterian mission-ary at Point Barrow, Mr. Charles D. Brower, agent of the Liebes Whaling Company, Edward McIlhenny, a scientist making an Arctic collection, and the three or four white residents of the Point, immediately set themselves to provide for the welfare of the ship-wrecked whalers that had been thrown upon their hands. Mr. Brower at once arranged to issue rations from his stores to the men; the natives were sent into the surrounding country to get wild game, both for themselves and the suffering whalers; Dr. Marsh gave his time and medical services to saving the men from scurvy and other diseases that would otherwise have caused the loss of many lives - all the houses in the place were put at the disposal of the wrecked men, each one taking into his own home all that could be accommodated.

During the latter part of November when it seemed that starvation awaited them, small herds of wild deer were seen on the rolling hills to the south of the village, a thing that had not been known for many years previous, so that the natives were able to procure for the use of the community 12604 pounds of deer meat, 2600 pounds of fish, and 2000 pounds of wild fowl, with some 2500 to 3000 pounds or more of meat in the country which was afterwards brought in by the firemen and natives under the direction of Lieut. Jarvis. Some of this meat was hauled a distance of 230 miles. This unusual and providential supply of deer meat doubtless left the party alive until the arrival of Lieut. Jarvis with his herd of domestic reindeer. During the remainder of the winter 85 deer were killed from the domestic herd and later on the balance were ordered driven south to their original owners at Cape Prince of

After the departure of Mr. George F. Tilton, October 22d. to carry the news to the States, Dr. H. R. Marsh, Presbyterian missionary at Point Barrow, Mr. Charles F. Brower, agent of the Liebes Whaling Company, and Mr. McIlhenny, a scientist making an Arctic collection, and the three leading white residents of the Point, immediately set themselves to provide for the welfare of the shipwrecked whalers that had been thrown upon their hands. Mr. Brower at once arranged to issue rations from his stores to the men; the Eskimo were sent into the surrounding country to get wild game, both for themselves and the suffering whalers; Dr. Marsh gave his time and medical services to saving the men from scurvy and other diseases that would otherwise have caused the loss of many lives - all the houses in the place were put at the disposal of the wrecked men, each one taking into his own home all that could be accommodated.

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On the 11 of August 29 of the crew that deserted the vessel for the shore. On the evening of the 8th day from the ship coming to the pack they got on to a small cake of ice which drifted them on shore for three days and on the 22d of August they were seen and picked up by the steamer Thrasher, having had nothing to eat for eight days but ice and bootsoles; only 16 of the 29 living to be rescued.

On the 14th of August Captain Whitesides and his wife and six of the crew left the vessel dragging a small canvas canoe with the After many dangers and great hardships they succeeded in reaching the shore, and three days later were discovered and picked up by the revenue cutter "Bear". Nine of the vessel's crew refused to leave the whaler, deeming it safer to remain on board than to risk the journey over the ice; seven of these however later made the attempt to reach the shore and were saved. Two of the sailors refused to leave the vessel and have never been heard from. Very strangely, however, the Navarch, which had been caught in the ice in July, and abandoned after making a trip to itself into the far nort drifted back into the neighborhood of Point Barrow four different times, the last time within two and a half miles of the shore and was caught and held firmly by the ice. Each time that she approac so the village wrecking parties were sent across the ice to secu

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Upon his arrival Lieut. Jarvis made a tour of inspection and found that there were 100 men quartered at the village, 76 of whom were crowded in the old building formerly occupied by the Pacific Steam Whaling Company. At the request of Lieut. Jarvis , Dr. Marsh Prof. McIlhenny and Mr. Brower consented to an increase of the number already quartered upon them; also a store-room had been sufficiently emptied of provisions so that some could be placed in that. This made them more comfortable. There being much suffering on account of scanty and insufficient clothing Lieut. Jarvis secured a large amount of fur clothing from the Eskimo, which was freely contributed from their stores for the use of the men. Lieut. Jarvis took command of the station, issued rations, communicated with the various ships, kept out parties of native hunters which brought in supplies of wild meat, and so controled matters that when the Bear was finally able to reach the place and take off the men, they were found in much more comfortable circumstances and healthy condition than could have been expected.

The schooner Rosarioafter wintering safely was crushed in the ice, July 2nd. Captain Neuth of the Jeannette, who was sick, was brought down on the Bear. A petty officer of the Rosario had committed suicide by drowning early in the spring. In June, Phil Mann the coal and provisions which had been left on the steamer when she was abandoned six months previously. This coal was of the utmost service during the winter as the driftwood along the shore had been used up and the coal supply was very short. After all the provisions and nearly all the coal had been removed, about 4 o'clock on the evening of September 3d the vessel was seen to be in flames, and burned to the water's edge, the fire having been started by two of the sailors, who received their punishment when, during the winter there was not fuel enough to keep them comfortable.

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The whaler [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] – [illegible] of the steamer [illegible] and [illegible] of the dropsy; a Siberian and [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible], has also died.

There were indications that [illegible] the breaking up in Bering Sea the cutter Bear left its winter quarters at Unalaska and Dutch Harbor on the [illegible] day of June and sailed north for Point Barrow.

[illegible] [illegible] to the north of St. Lawrence Island, heavy ice was encountered, slowly working its way through which the ship reached St. Lawrence Bay, Siberia, on the 22nd and the following day reached Cape Prince of Wales, where an interview was had with the Missionary, W. T. Lopp, who gave the Captain a full account of the conditions at Point Barrow while he was there. Learning that there was a scarcity of clothing among the whalers, Captain Tuttle turned back and steamed over to St. Michael where a supply was laid in. Returning to Bering Straits and passing into the Arctic Ocean, Point Hope was reached July 15th and Point Lay on the evening of the 16th Off Icy Cape the heavy drift ice prevented farther progress northward and compelled the Bear to anchor off Point Lay. Another fruitless effort was made on the 22d and also on the 23d to force the vessel through the ice. On the 25th the ice opening a little, an effort was made to reach Wainright Inlet, but before doing so the fog shut down so thick as to compel the ship to anchor.

On the 27th another start was made and by pushing through the heavy drift out to sea they were able to reach the station at Cape Smyth on the morning of the 28th. On the 29th, 93 officers and sailors were taken on board.

While waiting for the crew of the Rosario, which was eight miles away, the ship was subjected to a terrible ice jam and nearly crushed. There was a high ridge of shore ice between the Cutter and the shore behind which in open waters the three whaling vessels of the whaler Jesse Freeman, had dropped dead of heart failure - Gray of the steamer Jeannette had died of the dropsy; a Siberian and Japanese attached to the fleet, had also died.

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Peerless, Newport and Jeannie, were safely at anchor, but all access to which was closed by the ice so that the Bear could not get in. A strong southwester had sat in drifting the ice floes with great force against the Bear, which was caught between them and the ridge of shore ice, and the staunch vessel came near being cut to pieces. A sharp ledge of ice pressing on the wheels of the engine room pushed in the sides of the vessel until the floor of the engine room was bent up fully four inches. In this jam the Cutter was kept for two weeks, until August 17th, when it got our by blasting through two ship's lengths of ice.

Getting afloat sufficient coal and provisions were given the whalers to enable them to reach other supplies and the Bear started on its return to civilization. A stop was made at Point Hope on the 20th, where it was found that the schooner Louise J. Kenney had been forced on the beach by the ice on the previous day; her officers and crew were taken on board.

After making several stops the Bear arrived at St.Michael on the 25th of August and reached Seattle on the 13th of September, where a congratulatory telegram was received from the Secretary of the Treasury extending thanks to the officers and crew for the successful issue of the work of the overland expedition for the relief of the ice-bound whalers.

On the arrival of Lieut. Jarvis and Doctor Call in San Francisco a committee of business men presented them with a suitable medal.

It remains for a grateful country that rewarded the heroes of Manila and Santiago with promotions, to see that Lieut. Jarvis be promoted from a lieutenancy to a captaincy. Had not the events of the Cuban war distracted the attention of the Nation, this wonderful trip of 2,000 miles overland north of the Arctic Circle in mid-

Fearless, Newport and Jeannie, were safely at anchor, but all access to which was closed by the ice so that the Bear could not get in. A strong southwester had set in drifting the ice floes with great force against the Bear, which was caught between them and the ridge of shore ice, and the staunch vessel came near being cut to pieces. A sharp ledge of ice pressing on the wheels of the engine room pushed in the sides of the vessel until the floor of the engine room was bent up fully four inches. In this jam the Cutter was kept for two weeks, until August 17th, when it got our by blasting through two ship's lengths of ice.

Getting afloat sufficient coal and provisions were given the whalers to enable them to reach other supplies and the Bear started on its return to civilization. A stop was made at Point Hope on the 20th, where it was found that the schooner Louise J. Kenney had been forced on the beach by the ice on the previous day; her officers and crew were taken on board.

After making several stops the Bear arrived at St.Michael on the 25th of August and reached Seattle on the 13th of September, where a congratulatory telegram was received from the Secretary of the Treasury extending thanks to the officers and crew for the successful issue of the work of the overland expedition for the relief of the ice-bound whalers.

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[illegible] have chronicled and newspapers of the civilized [illegible] occurring [illegible] other events claimed the [illegible] of the public, [illegible] less deserving of its reward.

3

41

winter, would have monopolized the newspapers of the civilized world because occurring at a time when other events claimed the attention of the public, it is no less deserving of its reward.

COMMISSION TO LAPLAND.

On the 23rd of December 1897, I was directed by the Secretary of the Interior to report to the Secretary of War for temporary duty in connection with the duties enjoined by the Act of Congress, approved the 18th of December, entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of War in his discretion to purchase subsistence stores, supplies and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor"; and on the same date (December 23rd) I received written instructions from the Secretary of War to proceed at once to Norway and Sweden and purchase five hundred (500) reindeer broken to harness, with sleds, harness and drivers for hauling supplies into the Yukon Valley and transport the same to the United States.

Capt. D. B. Devore, U.S.A., was appointed to accompany disbursing officer ~~to accompany the Commission~~.

On the evening of the same day I left for New York, and on the following day held conferences with the managers of the several Trans-Atlantic Steamship Companies centering in that city, with reference to the transportation of the reindeer and Lapps to the United States.

In the spring of 1894 acting for the Bureau of Education, I had brought to the United States 7 Lapp families to take charge of the domestic reindeer that the Government had commenced introducing into Alaska from Siberia. These families came under a three years contract, at the expiration of which they were to be returned to Lapland, if they so desired. The limit having been reached

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Laplanders [illegible] on the [illegible], [illegible] on the 27th, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] blizzard culminating on the [illegible] in the worst day of the season. [illegible] at Bossekop, [illegible] beginning with a sus- [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] wind and snow. [illegible] could not be seen through the driving snow. All traffic was suspended in the [illegible]. And yet in the mountains where the cold was much greater and the wind swept with the force of a hurricane, were four [illegible], and [illegible] one and two hundred men, women and children in open sleds were facing the blizzard [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] separated sections [illegible] into Bossekop. Anxious lest they should be detained and perhaps some of the children perish, [illegible] the Mayor (Lensmand) of the village, I inquired what were the prospects of their getting through. Shaking his head he replied that nothing could [illegible] that storm for any length of time and live. And I doubt whether any other race than the hardy Lapps [illegible] cradled in the snow and inured to hardship could have done so — or any other animal than the reindeer have brought them safely over the storm-swept and trackless mountains.

[illegible] a [illegible] and with a knife scraping off

I saw dimly through the falling snow a solitary reindeer coming up the street, and soon after could make out a sled with a man [illegible] to the snow. It was Mr. Kjellmann, his great fur coat covered with snow and his face and whiskers encased in a mask of ice.

Next evening a Lapp arrived, announcing that Mr. Mathis Kara, with a herd of ninety deer had arrived from [illegible], and gone into camp in the mountains back of the village. And on the afternoon of January 31st, we were cheered by the safe arrival of the other three herds. Driving out with reindeer teams, seven miles to the crossing of Alten River, we met Mr. Carl [illegible] and the Samuel Kemi with [illegible] men and 114 head of deer from [illegible], [illegible] miles away. They were sent into camp on the east side of Alten River. Returning to Bossekop we were met by a messenger announcing that Mr. H. Kjelsberg and Mr. Per Rist from Kautokeino with [illegible] Lapps and 252 head of deer had arrived and gone into camp.

While we were rejoicing in their safe arrival another messenger came with the news that Mr. A. Paulsen with 29 Lapps and 90 deer from Karasjok, had also arrived and gone into camp outside of the village. The three parties starting from places a hundred miles apart, and journeying by different routes, had reached the rendezvous within a few hours of one another.

On February 1st, the little village of Bossekop awoke from its Arctic night to unusual stir and activity as the Lapps and deer came pouring in long lines over the hills into the village, filling up Market Square. The hundreds of Lapps in their bright colored picturesque national dress, those that were going away and those that had come to see them off --- greeting old friends and meeting new ones, the unpacking of sleds and preparations for embarkation,

[illegible] Expedition [illegible] success. The [illegible] success [illegible] con-[illegible].

[illegible] could [illegible] 100 head in one [illegible] had been packed [illegible] small [illegible] second [illegible] miles [illegible], and then [illegible] from a [illegible] usu-[illegible] seventeen [illegible] having have [illegible] eastward across [illegible] to the edge of [illegible]. This has [illegible] 5000 miles of reindeer [illegible].

This [illegible] 5000 miles of reindeer sledding has been made [illegible] four degrees of latitude north of the Arctic circle and during the Arctic night when the sun does not [illegible] above the horizon from November 20th to January 23rd. Three [illegible] miles of sledding through long reaches of [illegible] forests, over [illegible]-swept mountains and along the edge of [illegible] precipices [illegible] of night.

[illegible] This 5000 miles of travel has been made in the middle of the Arctic winter, when terrible storms are of frequent occurrence. [illegible] mountain passes crossed and re-crossed during January [illegible] as [illegible] the Chilcat Pass of Alaska.

December 6th 8.

Mrs. James Mc Whinnie,

510 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

My dear Mrs. Mc Whinnie:

Will you kindly send me 100 copies of the one page circular "The Mormon Octopus", with bill for the same.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Would it be convenient to let me have an electrotype copy of the Octopus Map. Some of my friends want to join in an effort that your Ladies have led off in, in preventing Mormon Roberts being seated in Congress. I send you the largest map got out of Alaska

The steamer Orca, which was in the lead during the breaking and forcing of the ice, was caught between two immense ice floes which

Taking to the ice for safety many of the officers and crew passed over the ice to the steamer Freeman. Shortly after the Freeman herself was caught in the ice jam and all on board took refuge on the ice. The steamer Belvedere, which had reached open water, steamed back into the ice and rescued all hands.

Herschel Island and up the Mackenzie River by way of the Hudson's Bay Fur Post to Edmonton on the Canadian Pacific Railway, from whence he reached civilizarion

Having given Antisarlook's wife an order on neighboring stores for food supplies and

'Pedition in charge of the reindeer. Arrangements had been made and it was proposed that Mrs. Lopp and the children should go to the Teller Reindeer Station from 60 to 75 miles distant, to remain with the Reverend and Mrs. Brevig, but the discomforts of the trip were so great and she had such entire confidence in the affection of the Eskimo that she concluded to remain at home, being the only English speaking person in a community of 500 eskimo.

On the 12th of February Lieut. Jarvis and Dr. Call reached Cape Espenburg, and although the ice on Kotzebue Sound was broken and piled up in a manner to deter an effort to cross it, yet they concluded to make the attempt and succeeded in safely crossing the Sound to Cape Blossom, 50 miles away. Near Cape Blossom was the Missionary Station of the

On February 17th Mr. Lopp, with the deer, reached Cape Espenberg and held a consultation with reference to the possibility of driving the deer and taking the sleds across that broken ice from Cape Espenburg, 40 miles to Cape Krusenstern. After much hesitation it was decided to make the attempt. During the first day the reindeer made 30 miles over the broken ice; in many places the attendants had to cut a road over hummocks of broken ice. The second day food gave out for the drivers and of course there was no moss fir the deer on the ice,---the reindeer remembering that they had left fields of moss continually broke loose to return over the ice; this made it very difficult driving and they were out the second day and all the second night without food before reaching land again. At Cape Krusenstern Mr. Lopp received given them. From Cape Prince of Wales to Point Barrow the expedition found abundant pasturage for the reindeer. It passed through numerous villages of natives who as a matter of curiosity were greatly interested in the herd of reindeer, not only as a matter of curiosity but because they appreciated the benefit that a herd of domestic reindeer would be to them and their people. Wherever they went the natives questioned Lieut. Jarvis with regard to the possibility of their securing some reindeer for themselves and their children. If the deer were to be had in sufficient numbers hundreds of the Eskimo men would gladly serve an apprenticeship of five years in order to get a start of reindeer raising.

December 15

Rev. S. Hall Young,

C/o Rev. Wm. L. McEwan, D.D.,

Pittsburg, Pa.

My dear Mr. Young:

I had an enthusiastic time at Princeton. I challenged the student volunteer association that had offered themselves to the Foreign Board to go to Alaska. The Holy Spirit evidently impressed them so much that when an opportunity was offered them to converse with me in private at the ~~instance~~ residence of one of the Professors over twenty of the senior class came to see me; the Professors say some of them were the brightest men in the class. I informed them that you would be there probably soon after the Holidays and would suggest that you arrange with Dr. Thompson to meet you there and complete your arrangements on the spot. I think without doubt you can get four first-class men out of the senior class for Alaska In addition to the four or five that you need in the Yukon valley, probably a man for Condit's place at Juneau, another for Skagway and another for McClellan's place at Jackson. I think that possibly we differ some on whether the young men should be married or not. I am very firm in my conviction that it is not right to send an unmarried Minister into that country, especially into the Yukon valley. The young man needs a pleasant home such as a wife will make him; and the fact is that he has a wife there will save him from temptation, will help him make a pleasanter home for homeless young men, thus keeping them away from the saloons and the presence of a wife will not prevent their itenerating. I have had large experience in that matter and feel that it is very important that the men that you take into the interior should be married. They can go with you over the Pass and in June their wives can come up by sea, via St. Michael, and join them; there will be no difficulty whatever in the wives travelling alone or in a body of three or four of them together.

Wishing you success in your efforts to interest the Church I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

December 16

Mrs. Charles Hodge,
401 Price Street,
Germantown, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Hodge:

Yours of December 13th is received. Allow me to suggest that you get up a large public meeting in the Auditorium in February for General Eaton. If you care to have a second speaker, secure from the Woman's Board in New York, Mrs. Catherine Jones Bennet. Mrs. Bennet made a capital speech on the Mormon question in Washington yesterday before the Good Citizenship Convention. Such a meeting you can give the widest publicity through the papers. Then I would like, if it meets with the approval of the Philadelphia ladies, a "Parlor" or "Prayer meeting room" meeting that should not be advertised nor even noticed from the pulpits; but let the ladies interested send cards of invitation to the wealthier families of the city who are able, not only to keep up their church contributions, but also when the occasion demands, make special contributions. I would like to address such a meeting myself in the interests of the Presbyterian College at Salt Lake. In one sense that college is the keystone to the situation in Utah, and can be made the most efficient instrument by the blessing of God, in the dividing and breaking up of mormonism. Such a private meeting would follow very nicely a public meeting at the Auditorium. The Mormon question is now agitating the country as never before; it is one of the live questions of the day, compelling the attention of the politicians and business men as well as churches'and missionaries' interests.

With kind regards to your sons, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

December 15

Mrs. Anna F. Beiler,

Box 55, Middleport, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Beiler:

Yours of December 7th is received and I am very glad to hear that you have secured $2050 towards the Hospital in Unalaska;- you have made a good start.

Mrs. Henderson's book is entitled "The Rainbow's End, Alaska," published by Herbert S. Stone, of Chicago. It is a very readable book and gives a graphic account of all things in the Yukon valley as we saw them. You will be interested in reading it.

My wife and daughters would send love if they knew I was writing.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

December 15

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D.,
Secretary of Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

My dear Doctor Thompson:

I did the best I could to represent the Board of Home Missions at the Citizenship Convention on yesterday, and at their request also appeared before a committee of the House of Representatives, who are preparing a bill for the better government of Alaska.

With regard to your letter of November 11th, concerning Prof. Lee S. Pratt, permit me to say that we would be delighted to have him in connection with the faculty of the Sheldon Jackson College; but as you know, we have no money to pay more than two professors and the president that are at work. There is need, however, of an additional teacher in the collegiate institute. Why could not the ladies or the Board appoint Mr. Pratt to the Institute and provide for his salary and have it understood that he was to teach in both the institute and the college as his services might be needed. In a few years we hope to get the College so situated that it shall be able to have more teachers for itself and then we could take Mr: Pratt in the College faculty proper, if he, in the meantime shows himself to be the teacher that he has been in the past -- supposing you give it consideration..

Very truly yours,

Address of Rev Sheldon Jackson D.D. LL.D
U.S. General Agent of Education in Alaska
before National ~~[illegible]~~ Christian Citizenship Convention Washington D.C. Dec 14. 18

Mr. President:

I have been requested to speak before the National Christian Citizenship Convention on the moral conditions in Alaska. Allow me to preface my remarks by the statement, that up to the summer of 1897, when the discovery of rich placer mines in the Yukon valley attracted a large white population, we had no white element in the central portion of the Territory, except a very few fur-traders who were married to native women. A very large portion of the population of the country was divided among four native peoples: The Eskimo occupying the Arctic, Bering Sea and North Pacific Coasts of Alaska; the Athabaskian Indians occupying the great river valleys of the interior; the ten tribes of Thlingets occupying southeast Alaska, and the Aleuts occupying the Aleutian group of islands.

These people are largely addicted to intemperance and avail themselves of every opportunity for indulgence. Unfortunately large quantities of liquor have been taken into the country by some of the whalers and traders, also by small smuggling vessels; but when these sources of supplies fail, the native population have learned to manufacture a villainous and fiery liquor out of sugar, molasses, dried apples, or any other substance that will ferment.

Among the Thlingets this liquor is known as "Hoochinoo"; among the Aleuts it takes the form of an intoxicating beer known as "Quass." Among the native tribes there is also great immorality, especially between white men and native women. On the part of the native women it is looked upon largely as a means of gaining a support, the same as taking in washing, sewing, or cooking. In some of the mining camps and at some of the Salmon canneries it is not unusual for a native husband to rent his wife, with her consent, to a white man for the summer; the whole family living on the proceeds during the following winter. In the earlier days of one of the mining villages it was customary for the policemen to compel every native man to leave the village at sundown, their wives and daughters being retained for the dance houses and other purposes. With the advent of large numbers of white people during '97 and '98 the country has received all grades of citizens from the very highest and best to the very lowest, making a strange conglomeration of ex-governors, judges, congressmen, lawyers, physicians, ministers, gamblers and whiskey sellers. And there has been an open defiance of the prohibition law, Mining towns of 1500 people have had from 50 to 60 open saloons. There have been at times five or six saloons in the small place of Sitka, the capital of the district, directly under the eyes of the officials. When the officials have attempted to carry out the law they have met the great obstacle of the want of a "law and order sentiment" in the community itself to sustain them. It is almost impossible to secure either a grand or petit jury, the majority of whom will not either be a saloon man or themselves users of intoxicating liquors. With the large preponderance of the saloon and liquor element in the community, it is next to impossible to secure convictions for the breaking of the law. And the friends of temperance need to possess their souls in patienceuntil the influx of a larger number of the better class of American citizens shall help them create and maintain a public sentiment in favor of temperance, law and order. So far as the native tribes are concerned it is important that missionaries be placed in every important tribe or native village to create and build up a Christian sentiment and civilization.

Alaska has great mineral wealth and will make, yet, a flourishing section of the United States.

December 17

Mr. John P. Clum,

Division of Postoffice Inspectors and Mail Depredations,

Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I send you herewith copy of some official papers that have passed between Mr. Richardson and Mr. Kjellmann concerning the employment of Reindeer in the Yukon Mail service. The more I considerthe matter the firmer are my convictions that the agents of Mr. Richardson in the Yukon Valley have had to turn to the reindeer for transportation.

The enclosed papers show that Mr. Richardson had no other purpose or plan than to utilize them.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

I make an address on Alaska tomorrow Morning at the Assembly's Pres Ch 5th & I N.W.

(COPY)

MALONEY & FOOTE
Attorneys at Law

Juneau, Alaska, Oct. 4, 1898.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Under a document which I enclose herewith, I furnished supplies to the reindeer expedition on the way to the Yukon. At the time that the expedition reached my post they were very short of supplies and would undoubtedly have suffered.

I enclose herewith bills in triplicate, as per your instructions. I should be pleased to hear from the matter as soon as convenient.

Very respectfully,

(signed) John Dalton.

(COPY)

Post, 0/13/98.

My Dear John:

I enclose you bills in triplicate against Sheldon Jackson on fur goods furnished the reindeer expedition. You will also find enclosed an order on Hanson or Haely, which Redmeyer carries. I have made copies of these, as an extra precaution . I sincerely trust you will find everything satisfactory. I got the best price possible and I am satisfied everything is correct. Business is slow at present, though brisk at odd times. Reports are that quite a number are on the trail. I am running short of staples in grub interline. You may rest assured John that I will look after the interests here to the best of my ability and keep you posted as chances offer as to business. Jock has been seen hurrying towards Dawson and should be near there ere this.

No news from Ike as yet. With kindest regards I remain

Very Truly

(signed) J. P. Lindsay.

December 17 8.

The Honorable

The Secretary of War.

Sir:

I would respectfully ask permission to call your attention to the enclosed bill of A. E. Johnson & Co., General Passenger Agents of the Thingvalla Steamship Company, New York, with regard to cablegrams and other expenses connected with the Lapland Reindeer Expedition.

In the reply of the Assistant Secretary of War, under date of May 26, 1898, the statement is made "that the account rendered is not thought to be a proper charge against the United States; the expense referred to if incurred being without authority or responsibility on the part of its representatives."

Allow me to say in respect to the above, that when the question of importation of reindeer was being agigated in Congress, I was instructed by the Commissioner of Education to proceed to New York and ascertain at what rates the transportation of reindeer could be secured in order that we might have the information for the use of the Government.

As Messrs. Johnson & Company were the agents for the Norwegian lines of steamers, it seemed appropriate to approach them first. They had to cable to Copenhagen, the headquarters of the Steamship Company, for rates, and did this with the express understanding that the Government would pay the expense of the cablegrams, and I authorized the same in behalf of the Department of the Interior. When the appropriation finally passed Congress, you remember it was made the duty of the War Department to arrange for the relief of the people in the Yukon Valley, and as a part of the arrangements for said relief a Commission was authorized to proceed to Lapland and purchase reindeer and transport them to the United States. The cablegrams of Messrs. Johnson & Co. secured us the information which assisted us in the final arrangements for a Steamship to transport the reindeer, and is a part of the service , although occurring previous to the passage of the bill - but in anticipation of its passage, and was done in order to economize time, which was supposed at the time, to be very important in the way of furnishing relief desired.

I trust that you may, on further consideration, see proper and just to reverse your former ruling and approve the said bill.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

Sheldon Jackson
U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska

December 17

Hon. Henry M. Teller, U. S. S.,

United States Senate.

My dear Senator:

As this is the short session of Congress and it is important that my Reindeer Report should be printed in time for me to take copies with me next spring to Alaska, I have thought that if you would kindly write a letter to the Public Printer or sign the enclosed letter and forward him, he would give instructions to have the printing expedited as much as possible. The delays of course will be in the preparation of the illustrations. I notice however that they prepare them very much quicker when you have written a letter that you want the Report gotten out in good season.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

December 17

Mr. P. B. Weare,
Old Colony Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Your letters of November 8th and 25th, were duly received and I have done what I could to help Mr. John C. Rhode. I have also placed your four towns on my Reindeer Map, which was ordered printed by the Senate on the 14th instant.

I am looking forward with interest to your visit to Washington in the interests, among other things, of our reindeer and educational appropriations for Alaska. I presume that the best time for your visit to Washington, so far as business at this end is concerned, will be right after the reassembling of Congress after the holidays. The two men of all others in Congress who hold the fate of our Alaska appropriations in their hands are Senator Allison, Chairman of the Senate , and Joseph Cannon of Ill. Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations. Please make your arrangements to see men that can reach either or both of those gentlemen.

I fully agree with you in regard to railroads in Alaska, and as you probably will make a good deal more money out of Alaska than I will, I want to propose that when those railroads are built you will charter a car and invite some of your friends - myself included - to take a trip across by rail to Europe!

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Mr Thomas W. Smith
Lumber & Mill Work

Dear Sir

Please make me ~~five~~ four (4) boxes (Medium Size, such as you furnish the Interior Dept.) and one box 17 x 21½ inches in the clear inside. Make cleats at the end for handling. The boxes are required for mailing books. Deliver same with bill to Room 7 1st floor. Bureau of Education Cor of 8th & G. Sts.

Truly yours

Sheldon Jackson

It is my personal account & not the Governments S.J.

Dec 19 8

My dear Sister

In accordance with your letter of Dec 15th I enclose you my check for $\$141^{25}$ being a part of $\$641^{25}$ received for the Shipps land Aberdeen S.D.

Also enclosed find receipt for $500 from the Estate

Mary & I now expect to visit you the 31st of Dec & Jan 1st & 2nd 99 Will probably reach Carlisle the afternoon of 31st.

Kind remembrances to George

Your Brother
Sheldon

Washington D.C. Dec 19, 1898

Received of Mrs Louisa J. Norcross administratrix of the Estate of Mrs Delia S. Jackson the sum of five hundred dollars - Sheldon Jackson

December 21 8.

Mr. C. J. Jones,
2127 Washington Boulevard,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

Yours of the 13th instant is received and I was much interested in your account of your trip. I greatly regret that you faild to be able to bring out the Live Muskox. I have been looking over my photographs and do not find as many of the kind that you wish as I supposed I had. I send you 5 photos, which, after they are used, kindly return to me. I shall await with much interest the printing of your book, and know that it will be of great interest.

If you come to Washington do not fail to call upon me.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

December 22

Rev. Edward Marsden,

Saxman, Alaska.

My dear Edward:

Yours of November 30th is received and I have noted what you write concerning a saw-mill at Saxman. Would it not be better to try and induce the parties interested in the Gravina mill to combine forces with you at Saxman and remove what is removable of their mill to Saxman, then put their money together with yours to procure needed improvements in machinery, etc.? I notice that Mr. Peter Simpson is in conference with you on the subject and I supposed he was one of the prominent men of the Gravina enterprise. If you can get them to go in with you it will save that much competition and help strengthen your settlement by absorbing the smaller settlement at the mill. You have such a wide acquaintance with wealthy people in the East that I think you can get them to assist you in the mill; personally I am not in a situation to do anything at all. Allow me to suggest that you do as Mr. Duncan did with regard to his Cannery: form a stock company and ask eastern parties to take stock in order to help the people. Doing that you will have no interest to pay on the money, but if the mill makes a profit then eastern stockholders will share in the dividend that will be declared.

I hope that you will keep me informed as to progress of the school at Saxman, and if we do not secure a good teacher this year let me know early in the spring so that I may arrange for one to commence September 1st, 1899.

I am satisfied that Metlahkatla will not have a good school in many years, and I would like to build up a school at Saxman that will furnish facilities for such of the people of Metlahkatla as chose to send their children.

I am obliged for two photographs, safely received.

Wishing you a blessing in your work, I remain

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 22

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D.,
P. O. Box 158 Madison Square Branch,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Thompson:

Sabbath before last I was at Princeton and by the blessing of God, made an impression on the Senior Class in an appeal for men to go to Alaska. About twenty of the class came ~~to me~~ after the services ~~to~~ ~~at~~ to the residence of one of the Professors to see me privately. Dr. Purvis says that we can have the picked men of the class if we will take them. Would it not be advantageous for yourself, Mr. S. Hall Young and myself to visit Princeton in a body soon after the holiday recess and secure our pick from the senior class, settling the matter there and then?

When I was there I ~~was~~ informed there that Mr. Young would probably visit them right after the holidays, consequently they will largely have their minds made up whether they are willing to go and enter the work. It will be an advantage to whoever goes to have two or three months for the forming of their plans. I had not intended returning to Princeton this winter, but under the circumstances would be very glad to meet you there as we must have a good man for Juneau to take the place of Mr. Condit; a good man at Skagway for the miners' church, and another at Jackson for the native church in southeast Alaska, besides those that it is proposed to send into the Yukon valley with Mr. Young.

Mr. Condit recommends Mr. George P. Williams of Chicago as his successor at Juneau, but expresses a doubt whether he can be obtained. I have just written to him to ascertain and will probably hear in a few days.

Hoping that the funds are pouring in upon you to pay the debt I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 22

Rev. J. H. Condit,

Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Brother:

Yours of December 6th is received and I am very sorry that circumstances have arisen that require you to leave the Alaska field. Since you have been up there I have felt that we had at least one man on the ground who understood Presbyterianism and would try and keep matters straight.

I will write Dr. Thompson at once with regard to having some one ready to step into your place when you leave. I will also write your friend, Mr. George P. Williams, and see if there is any possibility of securing him.

I congratulate you and the Juneau Church on your success in securing a church building and parsonage. Any assistance that I can render you in finding a field in the States will be cheerfully given.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 22

Rev. George P. Williams,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

I enclose you a copy of a letter just received from the Rev. Mr. Condit of Juneau, Alaska. It will speak for itself. Is there any possibility that the Board of Home Missions ~~could~~ Can secure your services to go to Juneau and take charge of the work, that Mr. Condit is compelled to give up? Kindly let me know at an early date the probabilties of your being able to go; as if we cannot secure you, I must look around for some one else.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

(COPY)

Juneau, Alaska, 12 - 6 - '98.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother:

I am just about to write to Dr. Thompson resigning my work here, the resignation to take effect at the close of my year, April 21st.

The giving up of my work in Alaska is a great disappointment When my wife and I came here almost three years ago we had expected to make Alaska our field of labor so long as we were able to work for the Master, but man proposes and God disposes. I sometimes wonder what His allwise purpose has been in the afflictions which have come to me here first in the death of our little son and then in the taking of the wife who was apparently so much needed both in the home and the church. God only knows and to His wisdom and love I bow.

Aside from these great sorrows my life in Alaska has been happy. I have thoroughly enjoyed the work and the progress which we have made. I would have loved to have been permitted to remain longer, for the work of the past three years has been largely foundation work. It would have been a privilege to have seen a little of the superstructure but my duty to my children makes it necessary that I should return to the states. I feel that I should be with them and take the place so far as I am able of the mother who is gone. The grandmother who has them in charge is not in good health and the burden is too much for her. Besides I feel that it is my duty to be in the parent's place at home.

In addition to this I feel that the minister in charge of this work should be a married man. I find that I am at a disadvantage here since my wife died.

I think best therefore that I should take a field in the states where I can have the children with me which is impossible here.

I write to you and to Dr. Thompson thus early in order that a man may be found to take this field immediately upon my going. This is imperative to the welfare of this work. Other Churches are coming in - A Congregational man has been here since early fall. He has organized a church at Douglas and proposes organizing here - I objected on comity grounds and we finally appealed the matter to our respective boards for decision. They decided that there should be no Congregational Church at present, but the minister here is not satisfied with the decision and while obeying the agreement in letter is not doing so in spirit, holding services weekly with Sunday School, and a reading room instituted with the aid of the Congregational S.S. and Publication Society. The man in charge, Mr. Wirt, is representing both the HomeMissionary and Sunday School work of the Congregational Church as Superintendent of Alaska work. He is young, full of business, attractive, and makes strenuous efforts to please. Like the Episcopalian Clergyman of the story he preaches neither politics nor religion, and especially the latter. I do not think he can build a permanent work on the foundation he has adopted but just now he is very popular in the town.

The Methodists have just placed a man in the field, a Mr. Larsen. He seems to be an excellent man and has brought a family with him of talented children, musically inclined. He has preacher, choir and audience all in his own family. With these two denominations in the field and bidding for support together with the Episcopalians it would not do under any circumstances to leave our Church unoccupied.

I shall be able to leave the field in very good condition for the new man. One purpose I had in returning after taking the children to their grandmother was to complete the enterprise of building which we had planned. We now have a beautiful and convenient little church almost ready for dedication and on the same lot with it a commodious manse which will be completed in the spring and which will be as comfortable a house as there is in the town. The church has been fully organized with elder and board of trustees; there is a flourishing Sunday school, Endeavor Society, and Ladies Aid Society, all in good working order. In other words the work is now on a good firm basis and there is a grand opportunity here for the right man.

But, Dr. Jackson, he must be the right man. He must have talent for some of the most talented men of the west have found their way to Alaska and to Juneau. You know the character of the men who came in on the second were into a new county They are keen-witted, energetic, and very many of them highly educated and a man to make a success here must have more than the average ability as a preacher and scholar. And he must have tact. He might get along with medium ability but he will absolutely fail without this latter qualification, for there are constant demands upon a man's diplomacy.

And too he must be able to decide his course without the advice of brethren since he is separated from his fellow presbyters and so must be wise.

You know all this far better than I do, but I feel like reiterating it because I am firmly convinced that our work in Alaska has suffered by the mismanagement of incompetent men. And we can not afford to make any mistakes here at Juneau, at this time, or we wil lose to others what has been gained.

I would suggest that if possible a man be found who has had experience in city mission work. This field is rapidly becoming of that character. It is a town in size but a city in so far as its citizens and habits of life are concerned and will become more and more so in the future.

I did not state above that the church and manse are, financially provided for and will be completed without debt.

I do think Dr. Jackson, that with such equipments and in a field of such promise there ought to be some one with talent and consecrated ability to take up this work. I sincerely hope and earnestly pray that you may be able to find such a man.

My thoughts have been turned to the Rev. Geo. P. Williams, present Supt. of our Mission work in Chicago, and has had experience in Home Mission work ~~and~~ both before and ever since his graduation from McCormick seminary in 1891. He would be a good man but I do not know at all that he can be secured; in all probability not since he is ~~working~~ making a success of his present work.

I do not know where I shall go from this field. I would like to remain in the West, but am ready to go wherever God may direct me. If you can recommend any work to me I should be thankful for your help in securing a new field of labor.

I trust that you are having a profitable winter's work. I was about to say that I hoped you were having a little rest after the arduous toils of the past year, but you do not rest. May God bless you in your manifold labors.

Yours Fraternally,

(signed) J. H. Condit.

Dec 22d 8

Mr A. F. Pinkham
Peebles Wis

Dear Sir
I have just heard from the Washington Post Master that so far they have been unable to get any trace of the letter mailed by you about Oct 1st. Under the Circumstances you had better write the bank to make you a duplicate draft & forward me by registered mail —

Wishing you a Merry Christmas I remain
Yours truly
Sheldon Jackson

December 23

Messrs. Ford & Shaw,
Proprietors Grand Union Hotel,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

Yours without date is received. You say, "In looking over my accounts we find that you are charged with $ -------------. Will you kindly send us your check if this is correct."

In response to your letter I would state that I spent the night of the 8th of December at your hotel; I took a dollar room and paid you a dollar at the time of taking the room. I left the following morning on the Empire State Express for Schenectady. Consequently I am not indebted to the hotel.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

If you wish references as to my reliability inquire at Presbyterian Home Mission Rooms 156 - 5th ave. or at the Newspaper Offices of N.Y. Evangelist, N.Y. Observer - or of Mr Alexander Editor of Mail & Express or of any Presbyterian Minister in New York or Brooklyn.

Dec 23rd 8

Manager of
Pharmaceutical Era
New York

Sir

Please give two insertions of the Enclosed advertisement in your weekly Space one inch. Send marked Copies of papers and bill to me

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

For Rent. Drug Store. Corner of two Avenues in the fashionable residence portion of Washington D.C. Good References required. Address S. Jackson. Concord Flats.

~~(COPY.)~~ Dr Sheldon Jackson ~~detailed to the~~ directed to report to the Secretary of War for instructions

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

WASHINGTON.

December 23, 1897.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

General Agent of Education in Alaska,

Office of Education.

Sir:

In compliance with the request of the Secretary of War, dated to-day, you are hereby directed to report to him for temporary duty in connection with the duties enjoined by the Act of Congress approved on the 18th instant, entitled:

> "An act authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor."

Very respectfully,

~~(signed)~~ C. N. Bliss,

Secretary.

Dr Sheldon Jackson Sent to Lapland for Reindeer

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.
December 23, 1897.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby instructed to proceed at once, in company with Lieutenant D. B. Devore, United States Army, to Norway and Sweden, to purchase 500 reindeer broken to harness, together with full outfit for hauling or carrying supplies to the Yukon Valley, and also to provide such means as may be necessary for shipment to this country as soon as purchased, remembering that it is essential that they should be landed here at the furthest by the 15th of February These instructions are also to cover the employment and bringing into this country of reindeer drivers.

Lieutenant Devore of the Army will accompany you as Disbursing Agent and will provide the necessary funds for all expenses and purchases in connection with the procurement and shipment of the reindeer. I wish you and Lieutenant Devore to confer on all matters pertaining to the purchase of these reindeer and the shipping of them.

These instructions are for Lieutenant Devore, as well as yourself.

Very respectfully,

~~(Signed)~~ R. A. Alger,

Secretary of War.

Mr. Sheldon Jackson,

Special Agent, Department of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

December 29

Rev. G. P. Williams,
153 La Salle Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Brother:

Yours of December 27 is received and it is reasonable that you should have until January first , or even a week or so longer for conferring with your friends and wife concerning the work. We feel that you are doing a good work in Chicago and that is one reason why we feel that you are the man for Juneau. The men that are wanted elsewhere are the men that the frontier needs. The only plea that we can make as against Chicago would be the fact that Chicago can find a suitable man for its work much easier than Alaska can find a suitable man. We recognize the importance of both fields.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

The following titles to illustrations run lengthwise of the page. The page is 7 1/2 inches long.

Lapland Family and their Tents.

Cutter Bear in the Ice. Point Barrow, Alaska. August 3-17, 1898.
Photo by Asst. Eng. H. N. Wood, R. C. S. (See page.)

Travelling with Reindeer.

Lieutenant D. H. Jarvis, R. C. S. at Relief Station, Point Barrow, Alaska. Photo by S. J. Call, M. D.
(See page)

Mid-night Sun, Point Barrow, Alaska. Photo by Asst. Eng. H. N. Wood.

Doctor and Mrs. H. Richmond Marsh, Point Barrow.
Photo by S. J. Call, M. D.

Lapp Mother and her Babe.

Herd of Reindeer by the Sea-side.

Men Employed by the Government in connection with the Lapland Reindeer Expedition.
Photo by La Roche. (See page ......)

Wives and children of Men employed in connection with the Lapland Reindeer Expedtition. Photo by La Roche. (See page .....)

Purchasing Station. Saint Lawrence Bay Station.
Photo by John W. Kelly. (See page .....)

Wrecked Whalers drawing supplies on ice. Point Barrow.
(See page .....)

A Laplander Family Living In A Dirt Hut.

Milking a Reindeer.

The following titles run across the page.

The page is 4 1/2 inches wide.

V.C.Gambell,Wife and Child. While returning to their
School at Saint Lawrence Island,Alaska,they were
lost at sea by the sinking of the Schooner,
Jane Grey May 22d, 1898.

Ernest L. Webber and Family.
While returning to their School on the Kuskokwim
River,Alaska,the parents and middle child were lost
at sea off the coast of Nunivak Island,between June
27-30,1898.

Residence of the Physician at Eaton Reindeer Station.
Photo by H. E. Gambell, M.D. (See page .....)

Methodist Mission Home, Unalaska, Alaska.
Photo by S.J.Call,M.D.

William A. Kjellmann and Reindeer.
Photo by La Roche (See page .....)

John W. Kelly.
Photo by C. Siem. (See page .....)

Public School No. 2. (Native) Juneau,Alaska.
Photo by V.C.Gambell.

Presbyterian Mission Home,Juneau,Alaska.
Photo by V.C.Gambell.

Reindeer Teams for Point Barrow Expedition.
Photo by S.J.Call,M.D. (See page .....)

Presbyterian Mission Houses,Point Barrow,Alaska, in which
were sheltered wrecked whalers.
Photo by S.J.Call,M.D. (See page .....)

June 20, 1898.

War Department (Fund for relief of peoples in the mining regions of Alaska.)

	Dr.
To W. W. Warne	
" 3 Boxes Pilot Bread - @ 2,75 - - - - - -	$8.25
" 48 lbs. Bacon @ 16 cts. - - - - - - - - -	7.68
" 12 " Coffee @ 25 cts. - - - - - - - - - -	3.00
" 8 Rolls Butter @ 65 cts. - - - - - - - -	5.20
" 12 lbs. Sugar @ 10 cts. - - - - - - - - -	1.20
	$25.33

Rec'd Payment.

Haines, Alaska, June 20, 1898.

December 30

The City Post Master,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am a resident and a shareholder in the Concord Apartment House, No. 1616 New Hamshire Avenue. Through the consideration of your Office we have had hitherto a sub-Postal Station, No. 14; unfortunately, some few days ago Mr. Kell, druggist and sub-Postmaster, showed symtoms of insanity and we were compelled to close the drug store. The store has now been rented to Mr. Kenner and is to be opened immediately. Accordingly, you will confer a great favor to restore us the sub-Station. It is a great convenience to quite an extensive section of the city as well as to the renters of the Concord, nearly all of whom are in public service.

Very respectfully yours,

Chief of Alaska Division.

December 30

Mr. William N. Barstow,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Friend:

There is a bill before Congress (Senate Resolution 180), creating a commission for the sale of U. S. Lots in D. C. The Senate Report, Document 277, contains a list of the lots claimed by the Government. Among them is Lot 11, Square 1036, which you sold to John Voorhees and myself.

I have been looking over my papers and only find the supplement to the Certificate of Titles - the rest of the titles must be among your papers. Will you not look it up, or have your wife do so if you are not able?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

December 30

Rev. R. G. McNiece, D.D.,
Salt Lake City,
Utah.

Dear Brother:

The Bureau of Education mailed to-day for the College Library, three boxes of bound volumes, many of them being Canadian Scientific Reports of great value.

Wishing you a Happy New Year I remain,

Very truly yours,

General Agent, &c.

January 6

Mr. P. B. Weare,

Old Colony Building,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Weare:

When you decide upon the time that you can visit Washington kindly let me know, as I have many applications to leave the city for lectures and want to hold the time open when you can be here.

I think it will be well for you to come on as early as your business will allow as only six or seven weeks remain of this session and legislation will be rushed through with considerable haste.

Hoping that you keep well, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 6

Mr. James P. Willett,
Post Master,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In response to your memorandum of December 31st, with regard to a letter that was sent about October 1st by Mr. A. F. Pinkham, Castleton, North Dakota, I regret to say that nothing has yet been heard from the letter.

Absence from the city has prevented an earlier reply.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 6

Mr. A. F. Pinkham,
Peebles, Fond du Lac County,
Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:

Kindly let me know what steps ~~are to be~~ have been taken to secure a duplicate of the draft from the First National Bank of Castleton, North Dakota. When you get it allow me to suggest that you register the letter.

Hoping that you are escaping the grippe which is so prevalent in the country I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent, &c.

January 6

Rev. George Wells Ely,

Columbia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Brother:

Yours of January 4th is received. I greatly regret to say that my duties are so pressing that it will be impossible for me to visit your Church this winter. I am compelled to decline a great many appointments which would give me pleasure to fill if I could multiply myself and be in different places at the same time.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 6

Rev. W. H. Roberts, D.D.,LL.D.,
1319 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Dr. Roberts:

I return you the letter authorizing payment to Dr. R. V. Hunter; also send you thanks for the kind words spoken in the Press of last Wednesday with regard to the attack of the Greek Catholic Bishop. Some two years ago the same man, through the Russian Legation in Washington, sent a request to the President that all the Protestant Missionariesin Alaska should be removed by the Government, as their presence there was contrary,in his estimation,to the Treaty between Russia and the United States.

Wishing you and yours a Happy New Year, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

January 7

Mr. Edward Van Dyke Robinson, Ph.D.,

Rock Island, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Yours of December 24th is received. I fully agree with you as to the importance of securing the Caroline Islands. I was surprised during the late war that some of the war ships passing between San Francisco and the Philippines were not ordered to seize those islands. They could have offered no resistance. I do not, however, now see how we can get them, as Spain is in no mood to sell them. If anything practicable opens up that I can do, let me know.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 7

Mrs. Helen S. Robinson,
Makaweli-Kauai,
Hawaiian Islands.

My dear Mrs. Robinson:

Yours of December 15th containing bill of exchange for One Hundred Dollars for the College at Salt Lake, is received and the same been applied to the salary of the President of the College, the Hon. John Eaton.

The necessity of some one that has knowledge and experience in organizing school systems has been so very great in the new islands of Cuba and Porto Rico that General Eaton has been requested to organize a school system for Porto Rico. And he has recently left to look over the ground. We hope, however, that he will return to us again next summer for the work in Utah. The Utah work is receiving great prominence and notoriety in the United States through the election of Mr. Roberts as a Member of the House of Representatives - Mr. Roberts being a polygamist with four wives.

I do not know how much of American news you receive through the newspapers but doubtless you have seen something of the stir that this open defiance of the Mormons has created

I hope that the good people of the Hawaii Islands will find an increased prosperity through their connection with the United States. I greatly regret that during the war with Spain, the United States had not taken possession of the Caroline Islands, which, like Hawaii, were Christianized by the American Church, and afterwards the Church in the Carolines was nearly crushed out by the papal persecutions under Spain. The day of reckoning has certainly come for all her persecutions of the saints. There is no part of the country it would give me so much pleasure to visit as the Hawaii Islands; at least 50 years ago, or whenever the Sabbath school children of the United States were asked to contribute to the first "Morning Star", I became a shareholder in that vessel and have taken a deep interest in the evangelization of the islands ever since.

Please remember me kindly to Miss Gay and also to your brother when you write to him.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 7

Mrs Charles Hodge,

Germantown, Pa.

My dear Friend:

I regret to say that General John Eaton sailed yesterday for Porto Rico and consequently will be unable to address the ladies on Mormonism in February. His knowledge of the best educational methods for ~~beginners~~ organizing school systems is so great that the Government has insisted on his going to Porto Rico to inaugurute ~~a~~ ~~school system~~ one there. I suppose there is no man living so well fitted for that work as he and while we rejoice that it will be done so wisely, yet I can not but fail to regret that we will lose his work against Mormonism for the present.

I think you had better write to the ladies in New York and see whom they will recommend as Speaker; it is barely possible that you can get Mr. Young, a grandson of old Brigham. Mr. Campbell is also in New York from Utah; and then Mrs. James might be willing to come over. Wishing you great success in the proposed meeting I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 7

Rev. John Dixon, D.D.,
P.O.Box 156 Madison Sq. Branch,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Dixon:

Yours of December 30 is received and absence from the city has prevented an earlier response. I am surprised that the churches of Washington have not given more for the debt. The only suggestion I could make would be for you to make an appointment to meet the Ministers at their ministerial gathering on Monday morning. I am not certain whether ~~whether~~ they meet every Monday morning or on alternate weeks. Lay the matter before them and then arrange to get a hearing in several of the larger churches.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 7

Mr. Ferd P. Kaiser,

St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Yours without date is received. In reply permit me to say that I am not in a position to look up the master pieces of American oratory; that is, I am so driven with other matters that I can not give the subject the time it should have. I would, however, call your attention to Dr. Eliphelet Knott's Presᵗ of Union College Schenectady N.Y. oration on the death of Hamilton; Webster's reply to Haines; Abraham Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg; and such speeches that you no doubt are perfectly familiar with.

I send you a speech that may have escaped your notice, but which for its magnetism carried the General Assembly of the U.S. Presbyterian Church off its feet, and such men as ex-President Harrison, Governor Mount of Indiana, and others who have attended many national Republican conventions said was equal to anything they had heard in their lives.

I have no objections to being a member of your Advisory Board, provided you do not take too much of my time.

Very respectfully yours,

(Enclosure)

Sheldon Jackson

January 7 9.

Miss Anna L. Dawes,

Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

My dear Miss Dawes:

We will soon be arranging for our Magazines and papers for the Missions in Alaska. If you desire to send a package to Mr. Lopp at Cape Prince of Wales and will forward it to us at Washington free of expense we will get it up to him from there. It can be sent at any time between now and the first of March.

Kind regards to your honored parents.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 7 9.

Mr. Arthur C. Jackson,

President Alaska Geographical Society,

Seattle, Washington.

Dear Sir:

Yours of November 23d has been awaiting my return to the city. I am glad at the organization of a geographical society for Alaska, but think a mistake has been made in not locating it at Sitka instead of Seattle. I think it would have been more permanent, Even if it had to be worked from Seattle. If Bishop Roe is entitled to the position of an honorary president why not also the Bishop of the Greek and Roman Church; also the superintendent of the Missions of each of the Evangelical churches that are at work in that country? What is your chance for getting a position at the Paris Exposition? Is there anything that I can do to assist you?

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Jan. 7th 9.

Mr. James [illegible],

[illegible], Wash. [illegible] D. C.

Sir

I have to inform you that the [illegible] addressed [illegible] U. S. [illegible] [illegible] has been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

[illegible]

Jan. 7th 9.

[illegible] A. F. [illegible],

Albany, [illegible].

Dear Sir:

Your letter [illegible] 5th [illegible] covering draft of $1200.00 has been received this afternoon.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

[illegible] 9

Mr Herbert B. [illegible]
Seattle Wash

Dear Sir.

I have just received a letter (Copy enclosed) from Mr Russel N. Clark. Portland Oregon informing me that the Seattle Street improvements warrants are worthless. I hold the following: Numbers ~~1311~~ 1312 to 1322 inclusive for $150 each. 1324 for $[illegible], 1327 1326 each $55.$\frac{97}{100}$: on Cedar St. Ordinance 147 dated August 10th 1893. I got them from E. C. Kilbourne & Co. I also have Number 2659 Market St. Ordinance 1909 for $828.12 upon which 2 or 3 small payments have been made.

I want you to look after my interests in the matter. The money was spent in improving the streets of the city, & I would not expect that the city would repudiate the obligation. When you have learned the situation, let me hear from you.

Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Portland Oregon [illegible] 97

Sheldon Jackson Esq
Bureau of Education
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir I have been informed that you hold some warrants issued by the City of Seattle on the various improvement districts, on which there has been a default of payment and on which suit has been brought resulting adversely to the warrant-holders.

I write to inquire if you desire to sell your warrants. If so, and you will send me a statement of the warrants you hold, if I can use them, I will submit you a bid for the same.

Owing to the speculative condition of these warrants, the price will be extremely low, as they have been declared illegal by the Courts of the State of Washington and there is very little chance of realizing on them.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience & oblige

Yours Truly
R. W. Clarke

~~Dec~~ Jan 16th 9

Mr A. N. Marquis & Co
Chicago Ill

Sir

Yours of 6th is received & I return you the enclosed Sketch as you request Also my subscription for 2 copies.

You will notice that I added "Since" in front of 1877. ~~Supt of Missions in C~~ reading ~~of that~~ "and of Alaska Since 1877."

Since 1877 have been & still am Supt of Missions And since 18 5 to present also U.S. Gen Agt of Education in Alaska

Also near the close have inserted "Member 7th Gen Council Alliance Ref Chs throughout the World holding Pres System 1899."

I look forward with great interest to the reception of your book.

Very truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Jan 10 9

Mr E. C. Finney
Room 77. Gen Land Office
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

Yours of yesterday is received. My business at the time of the issue of the Jesse E Marshall notes, was in the hands of Wm E. Barstow, real Estate Agent. Later he had something similar to softening of the brain & is incapacitated for business. Since then I have never been able to secure a full settlement from him or find all the papers that were left in his hands.

Whoever paid the notes, should have the Receipts, & upon the presentation of them, Messrs Dair & Leighton trustees will release the trust-deed or if the Receipts are brought me, I will ask them to do it.

Very truly yours

Sheldon Jackson
Cor 3d & C st

January 7 9.

Mr. H. E. Crandall,

Colfax, North Dakota.

Dear Sir:

Yours of January 4th is received, as also that of November 8th but I have been under such pressure of public work that I could give no attention to them

As you insist on having my opinion with regard to your dealing with the real estate of my wife, I have to say that I do not think it has been to your credit. I have had more or less experience for forty years with many firms of real estate men, and I have yet to ~~have met~~ meet with one that has been so ungentlemanly in their method.

When you found out in 1897 that another firm had the legal right to let the grass, any other firm with whom I have been dealing would have simply dropped the matter as one of the incidents of the competition for trade. You know very well yourself that I had no legal right to give you permission to rent the grass. If, however, my wife had known that I had given permission she would not have interfered; but when she did interfere of course being the owner of the land her right was before that of mine or that of any one else.

With regard to the telegrams sent they were wholly unnecessary and the threats to go into court in the matter were unbusinesslike. I have since taken occasion to ask, with reference to your business dealings, of various persons whom I have met in both Cass and Richland counties that know you personally, and some prominent citizens have advised me to have nothing to do with your firm. So that I find the same impression that has been made upon them ~~that~~ has been made upon my own mind by this little incident.

I greatly regret that it should have occurred, as I was drawn to you when I met you, and desired to give you such support in your business as I could. With regard to your commission on the hay, it was not earned until the business was consummated, and the business was never consummated, because it was taken in hand by my wife through another firm. It is like two or three different real estate firms in the city, ~~were~~ having the same house for sale on their books; two firms may secure purchasers but the one that actually passes the property is the one that earns the commission. And it was so with the hay. The owner of the land gave you no authority for selling the hay and consequently she is not indebted to you for the efforts that you may have put forth in that direction.

If you are so poor as to need the money for the telegrams, which it was not necessary to send, I will divide the expenses of them with you.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 10

Rev. William H. Roberts, D.D., LL.D.
1319 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Yours of December 29th is received and it will give me pleasure to prepare a paper for the Council of the Alliance of the Reform Churches on the Importance and results of Home Mission work of our Union Church or does it include the Scotch branches in this country? Kindly let me know.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 10

Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph.D.,
210 Delaware Avenue, N.E.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Crafts:

Your letter of yesterday is before me. I am so situated that I will be unable to give the liquor law, or criminal code any attention in Congress.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 10 9.

Rev. G. P. Williams,
153 La Salle Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Yours of January 7th is received and I am very sorry that the way is not open for your going to Juneau, Alaska. I shall be glad to be put in correspondence with some good man whom you may have confidence will fill the bill. I can doubtless secure a man from the senior class of one of the seminaries, but it is probably better to secure a man who has had some experience in preaching. Do not send me the name of any one that you are at all doubtful about. The man that goes to Juneau will not be a picked man; a man of practical common sense, consecration, and good preaching ability.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent, &c.

January 10 9.

Rev. A. L. Hutchinson, D.D.,
4th and Spring Street,
Seattle, Washington.

My dear Brother:

Yours of the 3d is received. It is probable that the barrel of clothing for the school at Sitka went through your place or may have been shipped at Tacoma without observation. I will be sorry if the delegation from Washington fail to visit Alaska, its schools and missions, next summer. If you are able to guarantee 200 people I should think it would pay some steamer to run up with the excursion without other business. I would not give up all hope of the matter but wait and see how business opens up in the spring; there may be considerable change in matters then.

Kind regards to your family.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 10 9.

Mr. Charles Hallock,

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 4th instant is received. If convenient please loan me a copy of the Hallock Code with regard to regulations for the killing of animals. I will send and get the Yellowstone Park regulations. I think that if we can get the right kind of legislation as to the Reindeer we wish to protect our private property as much as the cattle and sheep in North Carolina that the law could be enforced.

Much obliged for your suggestions. I probably will be still in Washington the middle of April and so will be able to see you when you come to the city.

Remember me kindly to your wife.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 10

Rev. George T. Purves, D.D.,LL.D.,

Princeton, New Jersey.

My dear Doctor Purves:

Mr. Albert Dales Gantz, of the senior class, has volunteered to go to Alaska. Please give me your opinion with regard to his adaptation for such a field, and his leading characteristics. It is very important that no mistakes be made in selecting our men so far as human wisdom goes.

Kind regards to Mrs. Purves and the children.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 10 9.

Rev. William M. Paxton, D.D., LL.D.,

Princeton, New Jersey.

My dear Dr. Paxton:

Mr. Albert Dales Gantz of the Senior Class, has volunteered to go to Alaska. Please give me your opinion with regard to his adaptation for such a field, and his leading characteristics. It is very important that no mistakes be made in selecting our men so far as human wisdom goes.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 11

Mr. P. B. Weare,

Old Colony Building,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Weare:

Yours of January 9th is received and I hope that you will be able to come at an early date with Capt. J.J.Healey to Washington. I have no expectation of any enlargement of our appropriation except through your manipulations. I am satisfied that you can reach men that can reach Mr. Allison and Mr. Cannon of the appropriation committees, and that you are the only one that can do it; consequently nothing will be done until you arrive or set things in motion.

Governor Brady will do what he can with the Senators and representatives. I shall be absent from the city on January 23d but am trying to decline all invitations to go outside the city until after you have been here, so that I can have the whole time to assist you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 11

Mrs. F. F. Pierson,

P. O. Box 156, Madison Square Branch,

New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Pierson:

Yours of January 10th ordering 1000 copies of the Reindeer Map is received and will be attended to.

General Eaton will continue his connection with the Sheldon Jackson College. We will be glad to assist Mr. Campbell all we can. Among other things that ought to be done by the Board or a union of boards of the different churches, or whatever organization pushes the matter, should be the sending of a competent lawyer to Salt Lake and working up the case. Legal evidence submitted to Congress will be necessary in addition to the petitions which will pour in.

Governor Brady and ex-Governor Sheakley of Alaska, are in Washington. Governor Brady is very strong in his view that the mission work is suffering by continuing the Rev. Mr. Thwing at Port Wrangel; that our cause is going to pieces as rapidly at that point A few of the white Christians connected with the Presbyterian Ch. have organized a Sabbath school independent of him and in which he is allowed no hand. The Board cannot afford to continue Mr.Thwing there. If the real facts get out to the Church that the Board continued an unsuccessful missionary for years at a place it will damage collections many thousands of dollars. Am I right in believing that the Board of Women will send a Minister to Jackson, Shagway and Juneau in southeast Alaska - the one to Juneau to take the place of Mr. Condit, who retires, and that they will also commission a man to accompany Mr. Young into the Yukon Valley? There is much enthusiasm in Princeton among the young men of the Senior class to go to Alaska; but we ought to definitely secure them while they are in that mind, and I am willing to come over to Princeton at my own expense and meet Dr. Thompson there and definitely make our arrangements for next summer. It should not be put off too long; indeed the sooner that Dr. Thompson can meet me there the better. Will you kindly see him with regard to it and let me know.

In the New York Herald for January 4th is my adieu to the Greek Bishop on his departure from America.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 12 9.

Hon. Julius C. Burrows,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Allow me to add my congratulations to those of your numerous friends over your great victory in Michigan. Your State shows her good judgment in continuing faithful servants in office; every added year of service increases your ability to help your State and the country.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 12 1

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Congratulations on your success over opposition in your State. I am glad to see that Connecticut, the home of my ancestors has had the good judgment to continue you in the Senate, for I firmly believe that every additional year of service increases a good man's power to serve his State and country.

With kind regards to Mrs. Hawley I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 12 1.

Hon. Cushman K. Davis,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Please accept my congratulations on your return to the Senate from Minnesota. Having been a citizen of Minnesota at the time she was admitted to statehood, I have taken a deep interest in her welfare, and I rejoice that she has such able representatives in Congress.

Is your wife with you in the city? I have an Indian curio for her from Mrs. Alice Palmer Henderson which I will deliver in person if you will let me know where you are.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 12 9.

Col. William O. McDowell,

115 Broadway,

New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

I enclose you copy of a letter just received; it may be of interest to your Cuban American League. The original has been forwarded by me to General Eaton at San Juan, Porto Rico. Kindly send me a file of your Circulars.
Enclosed find penalty slip which will pay postage on the circulars..

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

(Copy)

1260 Crawford St., Fort Scott, Kansas,

Jan. 9th, 1899.

William Henry Roberts, D.D.,

1334 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Dr. Brother:

This may be an opportune time to make practical an idea.

Our new possessions are demanding attention from our Church.

Our Synodical College for the Education of Ladies, located at Oswego, Labetto Co., Kansas, has been in successful operation for about a dozen years.

W. C. Porter, D.D., Pastor of our 1st Pres. Church, and myself have been on the Board of Trustees or Regents from the first, and he now is the president of the board.

Last week we talked this matter up and mutually approved,

If Government will send us 30 or 40 bright, active, virtuous girls who aspire to an education, they might mingle together with our American girls and thus be fitted to go back to their native homes as factors to introduce our American civilization and Bible christianity.

Could our Government make an expenditure more telling?

We write to you, thinking it possible for you to bring the idea before some Government officials who may materialize the idea.

We would take either Cuban or Philippine girls.

We do not know, of course, whether the idea is practicable yet the idea may be canvassed. Please act as you judge best.

Yours in Christian Love,

Austin Warner.

January 12 9.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D.,LL.D.,
Box 15, Madison Square Branch,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Albert Dale Gantz, senior class, Princeton, has offered himself for Alaska. He is well recommended, as you will see by Dr. Purves' letter, copy enclosed, and I have written Mr. Gantz that he may consider himself as engaged for the Alaska work, and that I would write to you recommending action on the part of the Board.

Can you not in the near future spend a day at Princeton ? If you will let me know I will come at my own expense and meet you there in order to get hold of the best men before they are secured by the churches in the East.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

(Copy)

Princeton,
Jan. 11, 1899.

Dear Dr. Jackson:

Mr. Gantz is a first class man; strong in body; with good judgment; vigorous and energetic; practical; and withal a good scholar and earnest Christian. I recommend him to you without reserve. The work will do well that he has charge of.

Yrs. sincerely,

George T. Purves.

January 12 9.

Mrs. Charles Hodge,

401 West Price Street,

Germantown, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Hodge:

I think that you could get along with Mr. Campbell as heavy artillery and Mrs. Bennett to excite the enthusiasm of the audience -- it would not do at all for me to appear at that meeting and speak.

I greatly regret that my hands are tied in the matter as it is in my heart to work as I have opportunity. Can you not get Mrs. James also to come over to Philadelphia? I think a few words from her would help make the meeting a success.

I return you Mrs. Pierson's letter. I an to speak on Alaska for the Episcopalians on the evening of the 23d in Philadelphia.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

January 12 9.

Dr. W. Z. Bentz,

37 South Hanover Street,

Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Doctor Bentz:

Yours of January 11th enclosing postal order for four dollars ($4.00) traveling expenses is received. Please accept in behalf of yourself and the Second Church my thanks for the same.

Kind regards to Mrs. Bentz, who I trust is able to be out again.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 12 9.

Mrs. Anna F. Beiler,

Middleport, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Beiler:

Yours of January 9th is received and I will send 100 copies of the Map, when printed as you request, to New York and the bill to yourself. I am much obliged for the information about the Bishop. I am surprised that he did not give you a shot too for interfering with the burial of his people.

Now as to Governor Brady, do not let your good sense desert you on the prohibition question. Mr. Brady is as strong a prohibitionist as you or I. His wife you know is the president of the Alaska W.T.C.U. and they have four boys growing up that are like all other boys in danger so long as intoxicating liquors are in the land. Mr. & Mrs. Brady have considered this question long and prayerfully. There is no possibility of the enforcement of a prohibitory law in Alaska for the next 25 years and when there can be any alleviation through high license I am not certain but it is the duty of the Christians up there to allow it to be tried. All of the missionaries in southeast Alaska that have been there sufficiently long to understand the situation coincide with the position of Governor Brady and nearly all of the law-abiding element composed largely of the Christian people of that country take the same position. Of the two leading opponents to the high license among the Presbyterian missionaries one has just come there who has not had experience in that country and the other is worthless as a missionary and will probably be dismissed from the service. Now when the good people living in a place almost uniformly take that position it seems to me that we that are outside ought to give their judgment some weight. I have not allowed myself to be quoted in favor of high license or as in favor of the repeal of the prohibition act, but between you and I,I have a great deal of sympathy with the Christian people who are taking the odium of what seems to be a back step, but in reality is not so. Under Mr. McKinley's appointments whiskey is freer than it has ever been in that region and there is apparently more rascality ~~among them~~ in the collector of customs and his deputies, whose special work is to keep out liquor. There is a terrible state of things there just at present, bringing great scandal on Mr. McKinley's administration.

Can you not come to Washington for a few weeks? I think that the time is ripe for the removal of Mr. Woodward as commissioner at Unalaska. What would you say to giving Mr. Blaine his place? There are many things that just now in which your influence would be very helpful Especially in securing an increase of the education and reindeer appropriations, and the selection of some new officials. I think without doubt the President will remove some that are now there.

With kind regards to your daughters and to your husband when you write to him, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

A Midwinter Trip to Lapland.

By

Sheldon Jackson, D.D., LL.D.

Large numbers of tourists have visited Lapland in summer but ~~so far as I know none have gone~~ only ~~very~~ few have tried that Arctic region in winter. When in the fall of 1897, news began to be received that the miners on the Yukon were short of provisions and that there would be much suffering if not death before another season's supply could be procured, it was a foregone conclusion that the reindeer would supply an important part in relieving them. Instructions were at once sent to the reindeer stations in Alaska to place every available reindeer broken to harness at the disposal of Colonel Randall, USA at St. Michael for the freighting of provisions to the miners in the lower Yukon Valley. To reach and relieve those in the upper Yukon the Secretary of War determined to send to Lapland for reindeer, sleds, harness and expert drivers as the winter ice had already closed the ports of Siberia where reindeer had usually been purchased. Having been connected with the introduction of reindeer into Alaska from the beginning, I was appointed a commission to proceed to Lapland for the purchase of reindeer, and First Lieutenant D. B. Devore, U.S.A. military aid to Secretary Alger was directed to accompany me as disbursing agent. We received our instructions December 23, and on the evening of the same day I left for New York and on the following day held conferences with the managers of the several trans-Atlantic steamship companies centered in that city with reference to the transportation of the reindeer and Lapps to the United States.

In the evening I went on board the steam ship Lucania of the Cunard line. ~~And early Christmas morning ere the lines were cast off~~, At 6:30 A. M. on Christmas morning the steamer left the dock and started ~~we were on our way to Liverpool which was reached at noon Dec 31st~~ down the bay. The morning was clear and cold and the steamer encased in ice from the storm of the previous day. Sandy Hook was passed about sunrise and we were out at sea. The voyage of 5¼ ~~[illegible]~~ days was without any unusual incident Upon going on deck the morning of December 31st I found that the sea had been so rough the previous night that the tug was unable to leave Queenstown Harbor to receive the mail and telegrams from our ship. We were in the Irish Channel and in sight of land. During the forenoon we passed masts of a small steamer projecting from the water that had gone down in the storm that had been raging in the Channel the day previous. Vessels of every description were in sight in every direction and as we neared Liverpool there was a Continuous line of them Centering into. At 2 o'clock P. M. our steamer swung along the dock and half an hour later we were on the wharf, our baggage passing through the hands of custom officers. Upon the arrival of the steamer we were met by the representatives of the White Star Line who wished to bid for the ~~After a conference with them~~ transportation of the reindeer. After checking our baggage through to London ~~we took the train to London~~ Lieutenant Devore and myself went to the office of the White Star Line where the conference was had. As they could not definitely determine on rates we left at 5:30 P. M. on the midland train for London which we reached at 10 o'clock

To the Editor & type setter
All crossing out with a lead pencil on this and
subsequent pages is stet. Set up. Sheldon Jackson

3

and were soon after located at the Cecil Hotel

On New Year's morning I received a telegram from Mr. William Kjellmann, Agent of the Department of the Interior, who had reached Norway, asking for funds. This was in answer to the telegram from the Secretary of War.

The Lapps, who alone have the reindeer for sale, are a semi-civilized people, unaccustomed to commercial methods. They have no confidence in a promise to pay. A would-be buyer must show his money and at least make a partial payment at the time of purchase. Hence Mr. Kjellmann could accomplish but little until he had funds in hand.

Although it was New Year's day we found that the banks would be open during the forenoon, and Lieutenant Devore and myself proceeded to visit the leading bankers and telegraph companies of London, but strangely no one could suggest any method of getting money to Mr. Kjellmann sooner than by sending a check by mail. As there was a prospect of considerable delay in chartering a steam ship, we decided in the afternoon that Lieutenant Devore should remain in London and secure a steamer, and that I should push on to Lapland with money for Mr. Kjellmann.

A Sabbath in London

After breakfast, on Sabbath , January 2, I took an omnibus across the city to Marlborough Place to attend divine service at St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, my old friend Rev. Monro Gibson,D.D.,pastor. As three Corean converts were to be baptized and received into the church before the morning service I supposed that I had started in time to reach the church at 10.30, but the progress of the omnibus was so slow that I missed the baptism. Preaching service commenced at 11 followed by communion. The large house with galleries on three sides was packed full. At the communion service I assisted Dr. Gibson by passing the wine; after the distribution of the elements he introduced me to the audience as the moderator of the General Assembly of the United States, and at his request I gave a few words of greeting to the congregation. In passing the bread the communicant at the head of a pew took a slice of bread from the plate, and breaking off a portion for himself passed the slice along the pew from aisle to aisle while the ruling elder bearing the plate went on down the aisle and upon his return from the rear of the church gathered up the fragments from the pew. This was a very expeditious method of distributing the bread among a large membership.

Immediately after dinner I hastened to attend a 3 o'clock service in Westminster Abbey. The preacher of the day was Rev. Canon Wilderforce, who took for his text Romans 8:29 - "For whom he did foreknow he did he also predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the firstborn among the many brethren."

In the evening I attended at the city Temple, the Rev.Joseph Parker,D.D., pastor. The large church and galleries were crowded and packed to suffocation; many were turned away at the door unable to gain an entrance.

direct from Lapland to America, which suggestion was afterwards carried out. ~~Leaving London on the evening of Jan 3rd I reached Christiania Norway on the morning of the 6th~~ Procuring a through ticket from London to Christiania, Norway, via Queensboro, Flushing, Holland, Gooch, Hamburg and Kiel, Germany, Copenhagen, Denmark and Helsingborg, Sweeden, at 8:15 P. M. I left the Victoria depot for Queensboro which was reached at 10:25 P. M. I immediately went aboard the steamer Koningin Regentes that was to convey me across the Channel. On January 4th breakfast was had upon the steamer at 4 o'clock A. M. and at 4:45 ~~we~~ I left the steamer at Flushing and took the through car to Hamburg, Germany. At 10 o'clock A. M. ~~we~~ the train passed out of Holland and entered Germany at Gooch where baggage was inspected by the custom officials. At noon dinner was served in the car compartment on a tray brought from the outside. The distinctive features of that portion of Holland, Germany and Denmark through which I traveled was

January 3rd. learning at the office of the Atlantic Transport Steamship Co. that the department of Agriculture of the English Government had recently issued a circular forbidding introduction into England of any stock from Norway and Sweden to protect English cattle from the foot rot which had broken out in southern Sweden among some of the cattle. Not only was stock of all kinds forbidden ~~landing~~ to land in England, but ships carrying such stock to other countries were to be quarantined 21 days before being allowed to load other cattle to return to England. As this threatened to greatly increase the expense and difficulty of chartering a ship I ~~went at once~~ proceeded to the American Embassy where it was suggested that I visit the British Department of Agriculture and talk over the matter unofficially with the officer in charge and find out if any official action would be necessary. I found that the officer wanted was the First Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. He took much interest in the ~~matter~~ proposal ~~of~~ to ~~procuring~~ procure reindeer to relieve the destitute miners in the Yukon and suggested that we secure a steamer not engaged in the cattle trade and take the reindeer wind mills with the one and one half story houses with side and eaves but a few feet from the ground. Hamburg was reached at 4:45 P. M. and Kiel at 7:22. After supper I went aboard a steamer which at mid night crossed from Kiel to Kosor, Denmark, reaching the latter place early in the morning. At Kosor the baggage was again examined by the custom officers. At 10 o'clock we were in Copenhagen where I changed cars for Christiania. At noon we crossed from Helsinger, Denmark, to Helsingbord, Sweden, dinner being served on the ferry boat. At Helsingbord my hand baggage was again inspected by the custom officer. After crossing into Sweden snow fences were oval pitch to make the snow whirl away from the track began to appear on the railroad. It was in Sweden that I first encountered snow and signs of winter. The car conductor upon coming to the compartment for the passengers' tickets would first rap at the door, and upon the passenger looking up respectfully lift his hat, then approach and ask the privilege of seeing your ticket, then removing a coupon or punching the ticket as might be, returning the ticket to the passenger backs out of the compartment. After leaving Gotenburgh at 6:50 P. M. the conductor brought me a pair of woolen blankets and a small pillow of which I was expected to make a bed on the car seat, which was about 7 feet long. Sometime during the night we crossed the border between Sweden and Norway and was there awakened by the Norwegian

January 13

To the

Christian Herald,

Bible House, New York City.

Dear Sirs:

You advertised me last year for a series of articles for your readers, but as you know, I was unexpectedly called away by the Government and sent to Lapland and then to Alaska, and was unable to send you anything.

I now send you an account of my trip to Lapland 4 degrees north of the Arctic Circle, in midwinter. There are many persons who have been up there in summer but very few tourists have ever tried it in winter, and I have never seen an account of such a trip. I think it ~~would~~ will interest your readers. If, however, you do not care to publish it, be so kind as to return it to me at once. I send you eight illustrations and can send more if you so desire. If you have plates made from the illustrations very kindly return the illustrations to me as I cannot readily replace them, and I do not care to lose them. You can cut the article into such lengths as suits your paper.

I enclose you a penalty slip which will return the Manuscript and illustrations to the Office if you do not care to use them and will return the illustrations after you have had the plates made.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

January 13

Mr. H. A. Riddle,
Passenger Agent, Cumberland Valley R.R.Co.,
Chambersburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for your Clerical Order for 1899.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Genaral Agent, &c.

January 13

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.,
Madison Square Branch, Box 156,
New York City.

My dear Brother:

I enclose a copy of Doctor Paxton's letter endorsing Mr. Gantz. Mr. Gantz's recommendations from the faculty seem to be first class, and I hope that you will be able to let him know at an early day that he is wanted for Alaska, so that we may not lose him by delay.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

customs officer who wanted to see the inside of my sachel At 8:17 A. M. on a dark Thursday morning we reached Christiania, Norway. As my trunks had been checked through from London I went to the baggage room and opened them for the inspection of the baggage officer, then giving myself in charge of the porter I was whirled away in a sleigh to the Victoria Hotel where I found a well warmed, comfortable room. After breakfast I strolled around the streets until 10 o'clock when the offices were opened and the day's business began. Christiania, the capital of Norway, was established in its present location by Christian 4th of Denmark in 1624. It is the legitimate successor, however, of the medieval town of Oslo which was founded by Harald Haardraada about the year 1050. In the cathedral of the old town, James the First of England was married to Anne of Denmark in 1589. The University was founded by Frederick the 6th of Denmark in 1811. It has five faculties with 55 professors who lecture without charge to 1200 students. The city is enriched with zoological, botanical, zootomical, ethnographical, and art museums, also with extensive mineralogical, physical and medical collections. Also a collection of northern antiquities and cabinet of coins on an elevation at the west end of the city. In the beautiful Slats Park stands the royal palace, a plain edifice with a classical portico.

At 10 A. M. I presented the American consul, Mr. Henry Bordewich of Minnesota, a letter from Secretary Sherman directing all American officials in Sweden, Norway and Denmark to render me all possible aid in securing reindeer. Mr. Bordewich placed himself and office at my disposal. A call was made upon the Secretary of the Interior of the Norwegian Government who gave me a circular letter to the Norwegian officials in Lapland requesting them to extend all possible assistance in my enterprise. After the transaction of public business a visit was made to the Viking ship preserved in the museum of the University of Norway. Although it was not the regular day for the admission of visitors yet the presentation of a letter of introduction from the United States Commissioner of Education opened the doors and secured me every possible attention. The old ship which was dug up in 1880 embedded in a body of blue clay to which it owes its preservation, has a total length from stem to stern of 198 feet, with a bredth of 16 feet. To the mast in the center a large square sail was attached by means of a pulley. In the third plank from the top are 16 rowlocks. The rudder was placed on the right side of the ship. At the foot of the mast was placed the wooden tomb chamber. The old Viking chiefs being often buried with their arms and their treasures in their ships; in the same room with the ship and a number of vessel dishes together with a portion of the bones of the chief who had been thus buried. After returning from the museum, hiring a sleigh and driver, a ride was had around the city and the evening was pleasantly spent with the consul and his family, with whom I found that we had many mutual friends in Minnesota.

On January 7th I arose at 6 o'clock in order to get breakfast before taking the train at 7:27 for Trondhjem. At Hamar where a warm breakfast was served we changed from broad to narrow gauge cars.

One of the peculiarties of the railway eating houses in Norway and Sweden is that the food with piles of plates, cups and saucers is found upon a central table in the dining room. Each passenger goes to the central table, takes a plate, passes around the table and helps himself to such things as he may desire. At the close of the meal you report to the cash counter what you have had and pay for the same.

Part of the way I had a compartment ~~all~~ Exclusively to myself, afterwards a white haired gentleman of commanding appearance occupied the compartment with me. Upon exchanging cars I found that my companion was Stiftsprovst Chr Hall, Hofpraedikant, Munkedamsveien 33 Christiania, a Lutheran clergyman and court preacher at Christiania. As he could talk a little English he made it very pleasant for me, after having been traveling a week among people of foreign speech with whom I could only communicate by signs. Dr. Hall was on his way to Lonsset to make an address before a literary society. Our route that day was one with the wildest and most characteristic of Norway mountain scenery attainable by rail. In the morning we skirted lake Mjosen which is the largest lake in Norway, being 68 miles long, 3 1/2 miles wide and in some portions 1575 feet deep. At Eidsbold we passed near to a fort house where in 1814 the Norwegian constitution was adopted. At Hamar is a long bridge which dates back from 1152 when the bishopric was founded at that place by the papal nuncio Nicholas Breakspeare, an Englishman afterwards known as Pope Adrian 4th. After leaving Hamar the train crosses over from the valley of lake Mjosen to the valley of the celebrated river Glommen along whose winding valley the train gradually ascends until the high mountain levels are reached in the neighborhood of Roros, on the dreary and inclement plateau 2080 feet above tide water. This plateau is celebrated for the abundance of reindeer [illegible]. As the ascent is made the valley grows narrower and the mountains higher and more precipitous. Evergreen forests skirt the road out of which rises high mountains, in summer carpeted with yellow moss, now white with drifting snow. During the day we passed through several snow storms and the snow grew deeper as we advanced northward. As the night was clear and the moon full the ride through the mountains was too attractive to admit of sleep.

At mid night we reached Trondjhem, and taking an omnibus was soon comfortably settled at the Grand Hotel. On January 8th, as soon as the banks were opened, I made a deposit of one thousand dollars to the credit of Mr. Kjellmann, which was telegraphed to Alten, Lapland, to his credit. I also visited the Den Nordenfjeldske Kredit Bank and deposited $150 to the credit of each of the three Norwegians who remained with the reindeer herds in Alaska. This being a portion of their salary for 1896-7. At the request of the Lapps in Alaska I had year by year deposited the larger portion of their salary in this institution, so that four families that had returned a few weeks before to Lapland found a thousand dollars each to their credit, which made them wealthy in the eyes of their neighbors. This represents their savings for three years in the United States.

[illegible] a [illegible] sash and [illegible] with [illegible] pasted heavy [illegible] woolen blankets over the window And moving the bedstead away from the walls into the center of the room.

At mid-day on the 28th houses a block away

Owing to its nearness and accessibility by rail with the mountain plateaus, Trondheim is one of the best markets in Norway for procuring reindeer moss. A few weeks prexous Mr. William Kjellman while en route to Lapland visited the traders and farmers in the neighborhood and arranged for several hundred tons of moss to be delivered at Trondheim. I now completed that purchase of moss and arranged with Mr. E. A. Tonseth's commission house for its reception and shipment upon the steamer that was to be chartered to carry the reindeer and which would call at that harbor for the moss.

Having made all arrangements of business and a few hours remaining before the sailing of the steamer "North" I took the opportunity of seeing the city. Trondheim is a city of 30,000 inhabitants dating back to the 10th century and is the northernmost of th European cities, being in corresponding latitude of St.Michael, Bering Sea. As early as 996 Olaf Tryggvason founded a palace and a church which he dedicated to Saint Clement. From this church grew the Cathedral which still stands. His plans were greatly enlarged by Saint Olaf, who is regarded as the founder and patron of the city (1016), Having been killed in battle (1030) his remains were placed in a silver coffin which weighed 225 pounds and put on the high altar of the St.Clement's Church where it remained for 500 years, when it was removed to Copenhagen and attracts hosts of pilgrims. In 1151 St.Clement's church was considerably enlarged. In 1161 additions were made to the building, among them being the Octagon Apse, which covered the relics of Saint Olaf, and during the period from 1248 to 1300 there was added the grand Nave, creating the grandest church in Scandinavia. It is built after the early Gothic mingled with Romanesque features and elaborately carved. The Cathedral has been repeatedly injured by fire, in 1328 so seriously that the greater part of the choir had to be rebuilt; and in 1531 a terrible fire destroyed both the Cathedral and the whole town.

The adoption of the revolution a few years later stopped the work of restoration until 1869 when the government of Norway commenced its restoration. About the time of the reformation a portion of the Cathedral was burned, leaving the massive stones still standing. After remaining three or four hundred years without a roof the Norwegian government commenced repairs on the Cathedral. At that time most of the numerous churches and monasteries in Norway were swept away.

In one portion of the Cathedral is a Holy Hill, the curb-stones being worn with the rubbing of the ropes or chains in raising water for the hosts of pilgrims that centuries ago visited the place.

Trondheim is also the cradle of the kingdom of Norway - all the Norwegian kings having been crowned in the Cathedral; and formerly the Orething or Parliament, held its meetings there. In the 11th and 12th centuries it was the burial place of the kings. The city has also an academy of science founded in 1760, which possesses a library of 70,000 volumes and a large collection of natural history and antiquities. To the South of the city is the Lerfos, one of the largest waterfalls in Norway.

After dining I went on board the steamer "Vesteraalen" for Tromsoe; two or three important telegrams reaching me I returned on shore to the telegraph office where I was detained until after 11 o'clock. At midnight upon the arrival of the train and mail from Christiania the steamer "Vesteraalen" sailed for ~~the north~~ Tromsoe. Sunday the 9th, was a day of squalls of alternate rain, sleet and snow, notwithstanding which I spent much of the time on deck. During the day the steamer passed the island of Torgen (Market-hat), a prominent hill resembling a hat floating on the sea. This island is noted for a large natural tunnel 407 feet above the sea which passes entirely through the hill 555 feet long with a width of 36 to 56 feet, and a height from 65 to 246 feet.

Towards the evening we crossed the Arctic Circle at the island of Hestmando, which bears a strong resemblance to a horseman with a long cloak falling over his horse. During the night we passed the celebrated Maelstrom, which was the wonderful natural phenomenon on the Norwegian Coast that most attracted my imagination during my school-boy days.

The morning of January 16th found us steaming amidst the lofty and rugged peaks of the Lofoden Islands. It was a great fishing season and fishermen were gathering to these islands from all portions of Sweden and Norway and even from Denmark and Scotland. The season which opens early in January, lasts until the middle of March when 20,000 men are engaged in the trade with an average catch of 32,000,000 of fish.

A peculiarity of the Norwegian coast is the great number of lighthouses provided by the government; the steamer no sooner passed and lost sight of one behind it than another loomed up ahead. I am informed that some of the lights are only lighted about the time the mail steamer is expected, and after it passes are extinguished. The abundance of lighthouses enables the mail steamer to navigate the narrow and dangerous channels between the islands with safety during the darkest nights. The greatest trouble encountered by our steamer was the thick blinding snow storms which prevented the lighthouses from being seen.

Another peculiarity of the Norwegian government is its care for the people, which impresses a stranger, is the extent of postal and telegraphic facilities. Every important village to the northernmost bounds of the country 5 degrees north of the Arctic Circle, has mail facilities and also either telegraphic or telephonic communication with the world. There are many telegraphic stations nort of the Arctic Circle and when the lines stop communication is continued by means of the telephone, even up to North Cape - the north ernmost limit of Europe. A fast steamer carries the mail from the end of the railway at Trondheim semi-weekly to the northernmost limit of settlements. Small steamers connected with the main mail steamers and carry the semi-weekly mail into all the small villages and settlements along the many fiords and from the end of the fiords swift reindeer teams carry the mail inland hundreds of miles in every direction across Norway and Sweden to the bounds of Russia. Very few of the places along the sea coast have wharves or a large row boat comes out to meet the steamer exchanging the mails, freight and passengers.

At 5 a. m. on January 11th, we reached Tromsoe, a city of 6000 inhabitants, possessing a valuable museum of natural history. At Tromsoe we were transferred from the steamer Vestaalen, to that of the Sigurd Jarl, and at 7 a. m. was on our way to Hammerfest, which place we expected to reach that same evening but the sea was so rough and the snow squalls so blinding that we did not reach there until 2 o'clock the following day, - having passed in the mean time the entrance to the Lyngen fiord, which is one of the most magnificent in Norway - many of the mountain peaks reaching an altitude of 6500 feet above the sea.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of January 12th we dropped anchor in the harbor of Hammerfest, the most northern city in the world. At this season of the year the sun is not visible from November 18th to January 23d. The city is lighted with electric light. It carries on a busy trade with Russia and also with Spitzbergen.

As soon as the ship dropped anchor I was transferred by row boat directly to the steamer "Nor." This was one of the small steamers which makes side trips up the fiords; the special route of the Nor being the Alten fiord at the head of which lies the vil-

As the steamer did not start until the following morning I went ashore to see the town under electric light. As the school hours are from 10 to 2, in that city, I found the schools closed for the day and the children thronged the streets, riding down hill on sleds. The houses are built irregularly along crowded streets and are without door yards or at least I did not discover them in the darkness. Having business with a merchant and going to the store found that he went home at 2 o'clock to dinner and after dinner took a nap, but would return to the store at 4 p.m. I met with the same experience in calling on the highest Norwegian officials in the city, and also the vice-British Consul.

January 13th our little steamer got under way at 7 a.m., and although it was mid-winter and the whole land was covered with ice and snow there was not a particle of ice in the ocean. The day, however, proved to be one of wind and snow storms which added greatly to the attractiveness of the scenery as we steamed up the narrow fiord. Although the distance from Hammerfest to Bosekop is only 45 miles in a direct line, we ran into so many side bays and visited so many little hamlets, that the steamer must have traversed from 75 to 90 miles, reaching Bosekop at 7 p. m. that evening. Upon arriving there myself and baggage were placed into a row boat and sent ashore, the Captain giving orders to the boatmen to take me up to the hotel. This was the more necessary as I was leaving the last man that could speak English, and I knew scarcely a word of Norwegian and had no interpreter. Upon reaching the hotel I was motioned to follow as the sled pushed out into the inky darkness. The hotel was on the first table land above the sea about a quarter of a mile distant from the landing, but as I floundered and stumbled over the snow banks it was a long quarter of a mile and I was very glad when I was at length shown into the well-lighted and well warmed little parlor with a good bed room adjoining which were my quarters for the next three weeks. The hotel was a good two-story log building overlooking the sea. The man of the house came in and sat down a few minutes but as neither of us understood the other he soon went out and I was left alone to make my wants known by signs.

Bosskop is the Lappish for whale-bay and is a small village of a few hundred people. It is of scientific interest because of the old coast lines, some of which are 200 feet above the present level of the sea. In 1882 and 1883, it was one of the stations of the International Polar Commission. It is of commercial importance as the market of great fairs which are held annually on the first of December and third of March, to which Lapps flock in their crowds from all over Swedish and Norwegian Lapland. And even from Finland They bring reindeer flesh, butter and game (sometimes as many as 10 thousand ptarmigan which they exchange for fish, flour and groceries It is the seat of a landsman, clergyman and physician. The clergymen, physicians and teachers through this section of Norway are provided and paid for by the government. In the immediate vicinity of the place are a number of sacred stones and sacred mountains, and about 25 miles away the Vriolla-Njunnes , the next famous places of sacrifice before the introduction of Christianity into Lapland.

Soon after my arrival at the hotel I was handed a number of telegrams. The telegraph operator, who is also postmaster, understood sufficient English that with the help of a Norwegian and an English dictionary, to study out the meaning of the written English consequently when I wished anything at the store or to transact any business I would first write out my wish in English; the postmaster would kindl study it out, translate it as read it in Norwegian ; then armed with a paper in Norwegian I would present it at the store to the person with whom I might desire to communicate. But

For telegrams nearly every other day from Washington, and telegrams from Mr. Kjellmann and others in Norway in connection with the work life at the hotel would have been exceedingly dull. Coffee and lunch were served in bed about 8 o'clock; breakfastat 9; dinner at 3 p.m. and supper at 9 p.m. The day after my arrival the Rev. Askam Zucco-Cuccagna, an Italian Roman Catholic Priest, called to pay his respects. As I could converse in neither Norwegian, French or Italian he attempted to carry on a conversation in Latin, which was certainly amusing if not edifying. Under the circumstances the conversation was not very free or exciting.

On Sunday morning, January 16th, Mr. Kjellmann arrived from the interior having been delayed two days on the mountains where he was lost in a blizzard, riding nearly all Friday and Saturday nights of the intervening day without sleep. He reported to welcome information that 500 trained deer that were ordered, together with sleds, harness and 50 drivers had been secured.

In the spring of 1894 acting for the ~~government~~ Bureau of Education I had brought to the United States 7 Lapp families to take charge of the domestic reindeer that I had commenced introducing into Alaska from Siberia. These families came under the three years contract at the expiration of which they were to be returned to Lapland, if they so desired. The limit having been reached last fall 4 families asked to be returned to their homes which was done and Mr. William A. Kjellmann, ~~my Norwegian assistant~~, Superintendent of the Reindeer stations in Alaska was sent in charge of them with the double purpose of not only conveying them safely back to their native country but also to procure a number of Lapps who would come to the United States with the expectation of making it their permanent home and engage in the raising and training of reindeer in Alaska.

On Sunday, January 17th, under the guidance of Per Rist, one of the Laplanders that had returned from Alaska, I took my first sleigh ride with reindeer.

In the hotel with myself were two Norwegian judges en route by reindeer transportation to hold court at Kautokeino, 112 miles inland; they were waiting for better weather. On the 21st they had their baggage packed and their reindeer teams and sleds before the door ready to start, but as the storm was still raging they did not finally get away until Saturday afternoon.

On January 23d while not seeing the sun itself its rays, shining upon the tops of the snow-covered peaks, were seen between 10 and 11 o'clock a.m. ~~The storm continued and the snow drifts grew higher in the streets of the village.~~

It was not, however until noon of the 29th of January that, climbing a hill back of the village I had my first sight of the sun during the three weeks that I had been there. The sun then was only a few degrees above the horizon and seen through a notch between two mountains - at the same time the full moon was plainly visible overhead

January 14 9.

Mrs. F. H. Pierson,

P.O.Box 156 Madison Square Branch,

New York City.

My dear Mrs. Pierson:

Yours of the 13th is received. I have just written to Dr. Thompson that the Senate Committee had recommended for adoption the restoration of the old Indian school contract system that your ladies fought a few years ago and supposed you had killed. It has come to life again and you will need stir yourselves immediately and vigorously. It seems to me it would be a good thing if General Morgan of the Baptist Board, who understands the question, would come on to Washington at once. I do not like the idea of Yukon being left without a ministry until you get your money for the Chilkat property. It looks to me as though there might be a long delay in that matter. I think the Board will be warranted in going in debt for the Yukon, shielding yourselves under the plea of obedience to the commands of the General Assembly, which directed with full knowledge of the debt that at least five men should be sent into that region by the Board.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 14 9.

Rev. R. N. Adams, D.D.,

620 1/2 Nicollet Avenue,

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

My dear Brother:

Yours of January 11th is received and I will, during the day visit Mr. Castle as you request. It is possible that you can get to Porto Rico on a Government transport; if so it will be through a pass from the Secretary of War. Have one of your Senators make an application for you.

General Eaton and wife did not go on a Government vessel but paid their way on a commercial ship. General Eaton will give you a warm greeting when you get down there.

I am very glad that the Board have selectedyou for the work of ascertaining the conditions.

Wishing you great success I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Mr Castle says apply to Sec of War.

January 14

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.,
Secretary Home Missions,
Box 156 Madison Sq. Branch, New York City.

My dear Doctor:

I send you a clipping of last night's paper showing that the Senate Committee on Appropriations has recommended to the Senate the restoration of the old Indian contract school system. The various Mission Boards that have been opposing it will need to stir themselves, immediately. As far as possible get notices to all the Church papers and get the Christian public to telegraph their Senators, as there will hardly be time for letters before they come to a vote. If some strong man could come right on to Washington who understood things they could be of service. I am not certain but you had better try and get General Morgan to come over here at once. If I can get a copy of the bill I will send it to you.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 16

Mr. Ferd P. Kiser,
Art Publisher,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Sir:

Yours of January 13th with check for ten dollars, is received. Please accept my thanks for the same.

The preliminary list of Orators and public men whose speeches may be represented in the collection was evidently omitted by inadvertence, as no such list was in the envelope.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

For the past two days we have been upon the mount of privilege We have met in spirit with the noble men and women who, sixty six years ago, established this Church and their successors who have carried it forward so efficiently until the present. We have been encouraged by the united testimony of those who have spoken upon this occasion with regard to the sound orthodoxy that is the heritage of this people and the liberality with which they have sought in the past to obey the divine command in discipling all nations, beginning at at Jerusalem.

The missionary spirit, home and foreign , exhibited by this Church in its history is known throughout the earth, and I have no doubt the feeling in all hearts present is, that it is good to be here and that like Peter, James and John upon the Mount of Transfiguration we would fain erect altars of thanksgiving and joy. But this can not be. The early disciples descended from the Mount of Transfiguration to meet their baffled associates who could not heal the demoniac, and we likewise will pass from this mount of privilege and these days of special enjoyment to again take up our life work; again to struggle with temptation and sin, and again engage in the battle of life As doubtless thescaneon the Mount of Transfiguration was a special preparation to Peter, James and John for their great life work as leaders in the Church and leaders among the apostles, so we have in the good Providence of God been brought to this joyous occasion as a preparation for further work. We can not live in the past. It is but a preparation for the future. The memory of past achievments should strengthen our faith to attempt still greater things for the Master. The times in which we live demand more heroic living on the part of Christians; therehas perhaps never been a time in the history of the world when there was so great unrest among all classes of people in all civilized lands; there has never been a period in the history of the world when great changes have been so rapid; when the demands of the Kingdom upon the children of God have been so great. The adult portion of this audience can remember when large portions of the earth were closed against the missionary, and the united prayer in monthly concert and in Christian homes and hearts was for an "open door." The nation after nation was thrown open and the cry went up for more men and women to enter the work. The men and women were supplied and now the great cry of the Church should be for such a baptism of the Holy Spirit as ~~should~~ will enable all Christians to recognize their stewardship so that the treasuries of the House of the Lord ~~should~~ shall be filled to overflowing and thousands of men and women who are offering themselves for work ~~could~~ can be sent. The orthodoxy of the Church in the past is a grand foundation for enlarged work in the future. The well-known liberality in the past is but a training for Church-giving and later consecration ~~of~~ in the days to come - the preparation for better coming up to the help of the Lord in a time like this. We cannot without sin drop back; we cannot do less than in the past; we cannot remain where we are; we must go forward.

Let us, with the opening of the new year and the commencement of a new period in the history of the life of this Church, forgetting the things that are behind press forward towards the mark of the calling of Christ Jesus our Lord. Let the one burning thought of our hearts day and night be the speedy triumph of the Redeemer's Kingdom and our own study and thought and prayer day by day be that we be found faithful in our places in securing this triumph and ~~in that~~ there doing our whole duty as ~~a~~ soldiers in this army.

I congratulate you on the past, I bid you God speed in the future.

[illegible]

Rev. C. A. Thompson, D.D., LL.D.

P. O. Box 158 Madison Square Branch,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Thompson:

[illegible] appointment at Princeton, N. J., [illegible] Monday [illegible] with the young men. [illegible] leave Washington on [illegible] and be in Princeton early Monday morning. I will have to return to Philadelphia in the afternoon as I speak on Missions there in the evening.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 17

Mr. F. E. Weare,
Old Colony Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Weare:

Yours of the 13th is received and I am sorry to hear that you have the grippe.

The amount needed of Congress for schools in Alaska is $60,000 and the amount needed for Reindeer is $25,000. If you can reach Mr. Allison as chairman of the Senate Committee and Mr. Cannon chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, I think that is all that is necessary. If they will give us those sums and stand up for them in the Committee they can carry their Committee.

If you are well enough when you receive this, set your agents at work at once, as the Bill is now under consideration in the House Committee.

Governor Brady and I will have a hearing tomorrow morning, but all that we can say will have no effect. Your pull will accomplish the work.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Jan 19 9

Mr Thomas Cockran
Saint Paul

My dear Mr Cockran

The interest you promised me July 1st has not been received. Time flies so fast, I fear you have overlooked the fact, that no interest has ever been paid on your note, now over two years old. And also that the Mortgage you have promised over and over again has never been received. I am willing to accomodate you on time, but must insist that you fulfill your promise to secure me. Remember that this was not money loaned you, but money collected for me by the firm of "Chochran & Walsh" and instead of being remitted to me, as it should have been, was used without my permission or knowledge to pay other people their claims. Under these Circumstances I think you must feel that that $2800 should be secured before other indebtedness which was incurred with the Consent of the Creditor.

Trusting that yourself and family are in usual health & remain Yours Truly

Sheldon Jackson

January 20

Mr. William A. Kelly,
Sitka, Alaska.

My dear Mr. Kelly:

Yours containing remittance from the Cottage Boys is received and I send you receipts for the same. Much obliged.

I was under the impression that Thomas Moore was behind $50, but he may have paid it to your predecessor, or to Mr. Austin and it has not yet been received by me. As he is in poor health you need not trouble him on the subject, unless he refers to it again himself when you might ask him to show you his receipts and see if they add up to the $350.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

2 Enclosures.

January 21

Mrs. Anna Candee Tindale,
Carthage, Missouri.

My dear Madam:

Yours of the 16th instant is received and I send you the Home Missionary, which tells something of the administration of Home Missions. I think it would be well for your Church Missionary Society to subscribe for the Home Missionary Monthly and lend it to whichever member has a paper to read. The Magazine condenses practically all the news of the work of the Church in home missions.

I remember your father and mother and some of the children very well indeed, and am very glad to hear from you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 21

Rev. W. A. Hunter, D.D.,
Clinton, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

Yours of the 16th is received and I note what you say concerning Miss Ross as a teacher. Also her aspirations for a medical education. If any of her friends, or if some missionary society would undertake to give her the medical training she desires, I presume that the Presbyterian women would be very glad to employ her in Alaska; or if they should not have the funds and I am still in the office, I will employ her as teacher in the Government schools, where she could do all the mission work she cared to, outside of school hours. If it is not possible to give her the medical education I may have a place for her next summer in the Government schools of Alaska.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 21

Rev. H. M. G. Huff,
Church House, 12th & Walnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Huff:

Yours of the 20th is received. I expect to reach the Church House on Monday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock.

I will send my lantern slides by Express, addressed to your care.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

We stand before a future vast, momentous, appalling; vast in its possibilities, momentous in its opportunities, appalling in its results. We face a time of great unrest among the masses and of marvelous changes in all directions. As we face this unknown future I do not wonder that the politician and the statesman shrink back; but I can not conceive how the Christian, with the promises of God behind him foreshadowing the complete triumph of ~~all~~ good over evil, resting upon the everlasting arm for strength and following where infinite wisdom leads should hesitate or hold back. All progress is ~~light~~ life, expansion. When we cease to press forward we do not simply stand still; we go back. To the Church of the Living God there is no going back - there is no standing still; if the Church is faithful to her divine Lord and Master she must press forward in both religious and civil matters. There must be ceaseless effort to purify the Government. Unflagging work to leaven the masses with christianity; heroic attempts to take possession of the world for Christ. And, if in the providence of God lands are unexpectedly brought under our flag, it is simply an indication of the divine will that we are to have the protection of that flag and its assistance in christianizing and civilizing these populations unacquainted with our Christian civilization. It is to give us better vantage ground for Christian work.

At such a time not only thr whole body of believers should press forward, but each individual church should realize more and more that they have been created and blessed for church work and church giving, and more fervent prayer for a day like this.

January 27

Rev. R. G. McNiece, D.D.
1248 Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Doctor McNiece:

Yours of the 12th instant is received. Am much obliged for a copy of the Daily Tribune containing your answer to President Snow. Rev. Mr. Campbell is doing valuable work for Utah in the East.

With regard to General Eaton, it was felt to be so important that a man who understood the Spanish character and the conditions in Spanish countries should undertake the organization of school work in Porto Rico that we could not refrain from loaning General Eaton to the Government for a season. He expects to keep up his work for Utah. It will, however, for the time he is away, lag some. The prominence that this will give him in the eyes of the public will greatly assist him in his efforts for the College among a certain class of wealthy people. It is impossible at present for me to take up the Utah work as conditions in Alaska are in such shape that it is not safe for me to leave them. I might jeopardise all my previous work. It is not yet sufficiently crystalized to place it in other hands.

(Mr Peyton & others)

Reference has so often been made to the benefactors holding a valuable site for us that I fear the circumstances have been lost sight of. My donation was conditioned on the citizens of Salt Lake giving at least fifty acres of land, and until that is done the College trustees have no right to my donation. Mr. Peyton, if he has made as much money as reports say, ought to, if necessary, buy out his associates' rights in that land and deed it to the College. He is certainly better able to do it than I am to make the donation that I make. My donation will cause myself and family great self-denial for many years - probably during my entire life-time.

I have faith to believe that somehow from some person the funds will come for a building when it is, in the eyes of God, absolutely necessary; but both General Eaton and myself have worked diligently up to the present to find that person in vain. We can only trust and go forward in the dark. Whenever God creates a need He someway supplies that need.

I am very glad to hear of the success of the collegiate institute. It is due to the influence of the College. If the College had not started when it did the institute would have been given up and suspended; so that though you have few students and little funds for the College, yet you are receiving a reward for your self-denial in the work of the institute. I do not see how there can be any arrangement made with the Congregationalists; any legal agreement to give them control of certain professorships for all time would vitiate its being a Presbyterian institution and would vitiate my agreement with the trustees. If the two denominations ~~would~~ do not unite, why should their educational institutes be expected to unite ? It has never been done yet in the history of the Church with success, although tried many hundreds of times. Why should we succeed any better in Salt Lake than elsewhere ? I hope our trustees will give up all expectation or thought of any such agreement and simply go forward as best they can, doing our own work in our own way. An agreement such as was proposed by Dr. Ray, or that was talked of between the boards of the two Colleges would dry up all benevolence on the part of both denominations and also both "College aid boards." Dr. Ray, under such an arrangement could not help officially at all The General Assembly created that board to help only Presbyterian institutions that are out and out Presbyterian. There is money in the Presbyterian Church, and, as said before, when the Lord gets ready He will hear our prayers and furnish the funds ; but we may have, like the majority of colleges, a long struggle to secure it. It is, however worth the struggle.

General Eaton has some pledges towards a building this coming spring, but not near enough for its erection. Perhaps when he gets back things will move faster. The times are certainly improving rapidly and there is an expectation of flush times, which will greatly assist; but the improvements, so far as I know, have not reached realestate, consequently there is no sale for the lands of the College and no settlement of the estate in which the College hopes to have an interest. The executors are delaying until property is more valuable and this delay is of value to the College as the College will be, if they secure that fund, the residuary legatee, the other bequests being paid first and all that is left will then go into this special fund which will be paid to the board of Home Missions and which the College hopes to receive the benefit of. So that General Eaton and myself feel perfectly easy at the delay of the executors.

My own view is and has been from the beginning, that we are to do our own work; if others are willing to cooperate with us for a few years, all right; but after 40 years of experience on the frontier I am satisfied that each denomination just as soon as they feel able to do it will establish a college of their own. And by uniting with the Congregationalists we would not prevent other colleges from starting in Utah. The Baptists and Methodists and Episcopalians will all start whenever they think the right time has come. It has been so in every other State and Territory and it will be so in Utah. Consequently let us do our own work in our own way.

This may seem to be discouraging to you, but I do not mean to be discouraged or to discourage any one else. I believe that the College, by the blessing of God, will succeed. I only desire that you will look at it soberly and comprehend fully the difficulties, for when we see an enterprise in its real light we are better prepared to push it.

Remember me very kindly to Mrs. McNiece and the boys. If it is possible to call upon you as I go West this coming spring I will do so.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Confidential

This is not for the public, but we expect Genl Eaton to return to Washington in 5 or 6 weeks. S. J.

February 3,

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co.,
149 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sirs:

Yours of January 26th asking me to re-write my book on Alaska, or re-illustrate it, is received.

It has been on my heart for 18 years to re-write it, and I am constantly making notes, but I begin to fear that I will never find the time to do so. I can furnish you with new illustrations for the present volume without much difficulty at once; but I do not see how I can find time to re-write it - at least before the summer of 1901. I have promised Fleming H. Revell & Co to write the Alaska Number of their Series of Missionary Volumes Around the World, and the only way that I can accomplish that is that I expect to do it on shipboard next summer while cruising in Bering Sea. If life is spared I might undertake the revision of Alaska in the same manner in 1901.

I am having constant applications for magazine and newspaper articles, the majority of which I am compelled to decline on account of want of time. I am sorry not to be able to give you a more encouraging statement. Very truly yours, Sheldon Jackson

February 6

Miss Nellie B. Brown,
411 Spruce Street,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Friend:

In response to your postal the other day I agreed to address your Y.P.C.E. on the evening of the 26th; but in considering the matter further I think I will ask you to excuse me, as I have so recently spent a Sabbath in your Church and treated the subject of missions in Alaska so fully, it does not seen worth while to go over the question again; but I would recommend that you secure the Rev. William R. Campbell, stopping at the Rev. Dr. Hamlin's, 1306 Connecticut Avenue, who will talk to you on Mormonism. Or you might address Hon. John G. Brady, Governor of Alaska, Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., who will talk to you on Alaska.

With two such unusually good substitutes I think that I can be excused.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 6

Mrs. Russell Sage,
506 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Sage:

I have been intending to write you ever since my return from Alaska in September, but day has succeeded day and pressing duties succeeded each other so rapidly that I have been unable to fulfill my desire.

It has been impressed upon my mind for two years past that I should make an effort to reach some of the wealthy ladies of New York city in the interest of the Christian education of the young women of Utah. As I have run over in my mind my acquaintances in New York I have found no one that I thought could accomplish as much as yourself; and my plans would be, if it meets with your approval, for you to have a parlor meeting to which you could invite your friends, especially Miss Helen Gould, and allow me to give them an address on the great need of missionary work in Utah; particularly in connection with the College and the higher education for the Mormon young women. I should not think it good policy to take up a collection, or even pass around a subscription paper, but would trust entirely to the work of God's spirit to influence the minds and hearts of those present to offer of their own free will to do something either then or later for that purpose. I think such meetings should be made as free as possible from the ordinary taking of collections; a meeting for the purpose of giving information with the earnest hope and prayer that with increased knowledge will come an increased sense of responsibility. I am sure that a great many more wealthy persons would give for more objects if they only knew their importance.

You have known me and my work for a great many years and have followed it with your prayers and your labors, so that I feel free to speak to you with regard to the Lord's work. I have shown how deeply I am interested in that particular phase of the work by my personal gift to the College - a gift away beyond what ordinarily people feel that they can give proportionate to the rest of their property; a gift that will probably cause me great self-denial all the remaining days of my life; but I felt that some one should make a sacrifice as a commencement. Having done this myself I feel the more free to press the claims upon others.

You have a very large circle of very wealthy friends and if they can be brought socially and informally together in your parlors I feel that God's spirit will be present, and some of their hearts will be touched. You can make the appointment for any time that suits your and their convenience and I will come over at that convenience.

I saw by the papers that Mr. Sage had had a touch of the Grippe. I trust that he has fully recovered and has again his normal health.

With kind regards to him, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 6

Mr. Henry Sheldon,
Mary Island, Cistom House,
Alaska.

My Dear Cousin:

I wish you had let me know last spring that you intended to go to Alaska, as I could have given you letters of introduction that would have been of assistance. I could also have given you some points that would have been helpful. I hope that you have secured a good mine, as I am confident that there are such in the part of Alaska where you now are. I am also confident that there are just as good mines in southeastern Alaska off of Annette Island as there are on that island, and I would advise you not to take any chances on Annette Island, for whatever local parties may tell you, I am so situated as to know the inside with respect to those mines, and I assure you that it will be many years, if ever, before that Island is thrown open to the public; it is now a reservation and no white man can get any right or title to lands upon it and it is the present determination of the Government to stand by that decision. I know the boastfulness of local white men that they will get hold of those mines; but I can assure you it will be many years before they do. But in the mean time you cannot afford to wait. Why not go up into the Yukon Valley on the American side and open a law office ; while you are waiting for clients you can be from time to time doing something to findout out a mine, which when found you can have worked by somebody else while you attend to your profession? It is true that there are a number of lawyers, some of considerable eminence who have gone into the Yukon Valley. It may be that you could form a partnership with one of them; but remember there is always room for a young man of ability who has got sufficient perseverance to stick at his profession and during the years when business is light study with reference to the future when business will come in upon him faster than he can examine into it. Also I want to caution you to continue your temperate habits---liquor and women in a mining camp ruin more young men and lead to an earlier death than any otherand all other causes combined. Remember that you have the Shelden blood that has and can again succeed through patient industry. I do not think that I will be able to visit southeast Alaska this season, but may run across you possibly.

I enclose a few letters which in case of necessity will be of assistance to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosures.

February 6

Mr. John G. Heid,

Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Among the miners in your neighborhood is a young lawyer, Mr. Henry Sheldon, who is a Cousin of mine, and I wish to commend him to you. If he should get stranded, I hope you will show him some kindness.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 6

Mr. W. G. Thomas,
Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Among the miners in your neighborhood is a young lawyer, Mr. Henry Sheldon, who is a Cousin of mine, and I wish to commend him to you. If he should get stranded, I hope you will show him some kindness.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 6

Mr. William A. Kelly,
Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Among the miners in your neighborhood is a young lawyer, Mr. Henry Sheldon, who is a Cousin of mine, and I wish to commend him to you. If he should get stranded, I hope you will show him some kindness.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 6

Mr. James W. Young,

Saxman, Alaska.

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Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 6

Mr. John G. Heid,

Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I have sent a letter of introduction to a young lawyer in your neighborhood, Mr. Heury Sheldon, a Cousin of mine. If, in the vicissitudes of mining, he comes to you stranded and in need of a few supplies, you can furnish him the same and send the bill to me.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 6

Mr. James W. Young,

Saxman, Alaska.

My dear Sir:

I have sent a letter of introduction to a young lawyer in your neighborhood, Mr. Henry Sheldon, a Cousin of mine. If, in the vicissitudes of mining, he comes to you tranded and in need of a few supplies, you can furnish him the same and send the bill to me.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Hee is Now Near Saxman

February 6

Mr. William A. Kelly,
Sitka, Alaska.

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Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Generay Agent, &c.

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February 6

Mr. W. G. Thomas,
Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I have sent a letter of introduction to a young lawyer in your neighborhood, Mr. Henry Sheldon, a Cousin of mine. If, in the vicissitudes of mining, he comes to you stranded and in need of a few supplies, you can furnish him the same and send the bill to me.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Now near Layman

February 6

Mr. Henry C. Olin,
Madison Square Branch, P.O.Box 156,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Olin:

At your convenience kindly send me a check for $8.50 - travelling expenses from Washington to Philadelphia and return to make an address in the interest of the Board at Home Missions Rally on January 31st.

I sent you on Saturday night my affidavit with regard to the Haines Mission property, and will speak to Governor Brady concerning the same thing when he comes in.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 6

Mrs. William Jay Scheifflin,
35 West 37th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Schiefflin:

Will you kindly send me your Mother's address, as I understand she is spending the winter at Scarborough on the Hudson.

I hope that you have had time to ~~write~~ read some of the literature that is now agitating the public on the admission of Mr. Roberts, a Mormon polygamist, into Congress.

The calling of public attention to Mormonism emphasizes the interest which I have felt from the beginning that the introduction of the Gospel into Utah will be an antidote to Mormonism and the only safety of our country from the dangers which Mormonism threatens.

I am sorry to say that Rev. John Eaton, the president of the Sheldon Jackson College is now in Porto Rico laying the foundatiom of a public school system in that island. But we hope that in the early summer he may return to his work in the interest of the College. In the mean time, if you can continue your annual contribution to the College I will be glad to receive your check at your convenience. The College is in progress with the president, General Eaton, and two professors, Dr. McNiece and Prof. Swazey. It is the day of small beginnings with us, but by God's blessing we hope the cause will grow and the circle of contributions and friends be enlarged.

With kind regards to your husband, I remain,

Very truly your friend,

Sheldon Jackson

February 6

Rev. Samuel J. Rowland,

Clinton, New Jersey.

My dear Sir:

In common with many others I have been rejoicing in the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees of your Church, who seem to be ready to help the progress of the Church with large benefactions. As you have probably noticed, the subject of Mormonism and its dangers has become almost as prominent in the country at the present time as the late Cuban war. The admission of a polygamist Mormon in Congress has attracted universal attention throughout the country and with the public sentiment alert on the subject is a good time for agitating the need of more missions in Utah.

If it would be pleasing to you and your people, I will be glad to spend a Sabbath with you and talk to your people with regard to Mormonism. The special object that I have in view if to interest Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees primarily and the rest of your congregation secondarily, in behalf of the Christian College which the Presbytery of Utah is trying to launch at Salt Lake City. I can come any Sabbath that will suit your convenience during February and March.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 6

Mr. Francis Gay,
Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

My dear Sir:

The time has arrived in which I send an annual letter to friends of the Sheldon Jackson College, Utah. If convenient for you to again contribute $50 towards its support - or more, I will be very glad to receive it at your convenience

Your sister, Mrs. Robinson, has sent her contribution, which is gratefully appreciated.

Wishing you success in all your business, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 6

Rev. J. H. Condit,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Brother:

Yours of January 7th is received. What part of the West would you like a Church - California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, or further East ? If you will let me know the State you prefer to locate in I will write to the Synodical Missionary of the same. I hope, however, you will consent to remain at Juneau until next June so that the young man the Board secures from the Seminary may have time to visit his friends and get married before coming to Juneau to take your place. I think this would be perhaps until June.

Governor Brady is here doing excellent work for Alaska.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 6

Mrs. Elbert B. Monroe,

Box 251, Tarrytown,

New York.

My dear Mrs. Monroe:

Doubtless you have read and felt something of the influence of the rising public sentiment on the subject of Mormonism which is being forced on the attention of the American people by the effort to place a polygamist Mormon in Congress. This whole discussion will increase the intelligence of the American people as to the character of Mormonism and its dangers, and will, I trust greatly impress Christian people with the urgent and pressing need of larger contributions to the leavening of Mormonism through Christian education.

I trust that you and your friend who has contributed with you in former years will again be able to send me your usual contribution of $100 each towards the support of the professors in the Sheldon Jackson College at Salt Lake. That institution is the hope of many young Mormon men and women who are looking forward to a liberal education and are making an effort to free themselves from the trammels of their Mormon ancestry. There is no work that is more urgent or pressing in the United States at the present time than that of Christian education in Utah, and I hope under the new enlightenment that is coming to the country the number of friends and contributors to that Christian College will be increased. General Eaton, the president, is for the time being organizing the school work in our new territory of Porto Rico, but will return in the summer for his work in Utah.

Trusting that you and your friends have kept well this winter, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 8

Rev. C. J. Ryder, D. D.,
American Missionary Association,
4th and 22d Streets, New York City.

My dear Sir:

Yours of the 7th instant is received. I am very glad to hear that your Association has made no reduction in the salary of Mr. Lopp at Cape Prince of Wales. My information was received from Lieutenant Jarvis, to whom Mr. Lopp said that he would not accept pay from the Association during the time that he was connected with the relief expedition. I think, however, that it should be given him all the same, as I am glad to see you propose doing.

I am informed that ~~the~~ your report should be here within ten days or two weeks at the outside.

I expect to be in Washington until April when I leave for Arctic Alaska. I will be very glad to see you at any time at our office and confer with you regarding your Alaska work. I hope to be in New York before I go, and if so will make arrangements to call at your office. Still, if you have other business to bring you to Washington why Mr. Hamilton and I will be glad to see you. If convenient kindly let us know in advance of your coming so that we may be sure to be in the office.

I hope the American Churches will enter Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and work vigorously. You know that Gen. John Eaton, ex-Commissioner of Education, is on General Henry's Staff in charge of the organizing of educational work in Porto Rico. If you send any missionaries down it will help them to have a letter to General Eaton. His address is General John Eaton, care of Gen. G.V.Henry, Headquarters, San Juan, Porto Rico.

I think that high license will carry in Congress, and while I am not advocating it, I think it will be an improvement on prohibition, as prohibition does not prohibit and tends to smuggling. The natives in southeastern Alaska and in the Yukon Valley wherever the whites have congregated in numbers can get all the liquor they want under prohibition. It cannot be worse under high license. High license gives no more privilege of selling to natives than prohibition.

Governor Brady, one of our early missionaries in Alaska, is in Washington and I will be glad to have you see him also.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 9

Rev. Albert B. Robinson,
Editor "Assembly Herald", Presbyterian Building,
156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Robinson:

I have just received the HERALD for February and have read with interest General Eaton's article on Presbyterian Missions among the Mormons. I think it is the best statement that he has yet put out. Did he make any arrangement with you for having the article struck off in leaflet form ? If not and it is still in type I wish you would have 1000 copies printed for me and send the same with bill. If the ~~article~~ type has been distributed, and you can spare ~~them~~ the Magazine send me 20 copies of the Magazine with bill; if, however you can print the leaflet you need not send me but two or three of the Magazines for ~~my~~ present use. I hope that subscriptions are coming in at a lively rate.

Truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 9

Dr. W. C. Gray,
Office of the "INTERIOR",
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Doctor Gray:

Now that the public mind is stirred up by the sending of a noted polygamist to Congress from Utah, many people are asking for information concerning the Mormons, their present belief and status. To meet this want General Eaton has published a pamphlet of 40 pages under the title of "The Mormons of TO-Day." If you have space please publish the enclosed notice.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

A timely leaflet concerning the present status of the Mormon question has been issued by the Hon. John Eaton, LL.D., and is sold at the cost price of 5 cents a copy. Orders should be sent to Shirley Eaton, Esq. The Concord, Washington, D. C.

February 9

Office of The Occident,

San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Editor:-

Now that the public mind is stirred up by the sending of a noted polygamist to Congress from Utah, many people are asking for information concerning the Mormons, their belief and status. To meet this want General Eaton has published a pamphlet of 40 pages under the title of "The Mormons of To-Day." If you have space please publish the enclosed notice.

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February 9

To the Editor of
"The North And West,"
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

My dear Sir:

The agitation against the seating of Mr. Roberts a polygamist from Utah ~~to~~ in the next Congress, is causing many persons to ask for reliable information concerning the Mormons To meet this want General Eaton, ex-Commissioner of Education, and now Superintendent of Public Instruction in Porto Rico, has published a pamphlet of 40 pages, which is the most complete presentation of the subject in print. If convenient please publish the enclosed notice.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

A 40 page pamphlet on the present status of the Mormons has been published by the Hon. John Eaton, LL.D., ex-U.S.Commissioner of Education, and can be had at the cost price of 5 cents each. The title of the pamphlet is "The Mormons of To-day." Send all orders to Mr. Shirley Eaton, The Concord, Washington, D. C.

February 9

The "New York Evangelist,"
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

The agitation against the seating of Mr. Roberts a polygamist from Utah, to the next Congress, is causing many people to ask for reliable information concerning the Mormons. To meet this want General Eaton, ex-Commissioner of Education, and now Superintendent of Public Instruction in Porto Rico, has published a pamphlet of 40 pages, which is the most complete presentation of the subject in print. If convenient please publish the enclosed notice.

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February 9

Doctors Prime and Stoddard,

Editors of "The New York Observer,"

156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dear Brethren:

In this time of public agitation over the seating of Mr. Roberts, a noted polygamist sent to Congress, it is a good time to call the attention of those who desire fuller information of the present status of Mormonism to General Eaton's pamphlet on "The Mormons of To-day". If convenient please publish such a notice.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

"The Mormons of To-day". General Eaton, ex-Commissioner of Education and present Superintendent of Public Instruction in Porto Rico, has written a 40 page pamphlet on the present status and doctrines of Mormonism, which is sold at the cost price of 5 cents a copy. Orders for the same can be sent to Shirley Eaton, Esq., The Concord, Washington, D. C.

February 9

To the Edtor of
"The New York Journal,"
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

In this time of public agitation over the sending of Mr. Roberts, a noted polygamish ~~sent~~ to Congress, it is a good time to call the attention of those who desire fuller information of the present status of Mormonism to General John Eaton's pamphlet on "The Mormons of To-day". If convenient please publish such a notice.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

You are making a brave fight on the seating of a polygamist in Congress that will make you many friends

"The Mormons of To-day". General John Eaton, ex-Commissioner of Education, and present Superintendent of Public Instruction in Porto Rico, has written a 40 page pamphlet on the present status and doctrines of Mormonism , which is sold at the cost price of 5 cents a copy. Orders for the same can be sent to Shirley Eaton, Esq., The Concord, Washington, D. C.

469

February 8

Mr. A. T. Simson,

Covode, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Simson:

I am very glad to hear from you again but greatly regret to hear of the loss which has come to you in the departure of your good wife. I remember her faithfulness in her work at Sitka and her cheery, happy temperament, which brought hope and encouragement to the other workers at that station. In times of bereavement it is great comfort when we can feel that it is well with our departed and that in the Lord's good time we shall again be joined together never to be separated.

I send you a copy of the Reindeer Report with a picture of your shoe-shop class. I had lost your address or would have sent it before.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 9

The Editor of "The Mail and Express,"
New York City.

My dear Mr. Alexander:

In this time of public agitation over the sending of Mr. Roberts, a noted polygamist ~~sent~~ to Congress, it is a good time to call the attention of those who desire fuller information of the present status of Mormonism to General John Eaton's pamphlet on "The Mormons of To-day,".

If convenient please publish such a notice.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

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February 9

The Presbyterian Banner,

Pittsburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:-

If convenient send me two copies of the Banner for January 26th, containing my article on the Sabbaths in Alten, Lapland. For the first time in months if not years, I did not receive my regular copy for that week.

If convenient please publish the enclosed notice, as in the agitation concerning the sending of Roberts, a noted polygamist, to Congress, many persons are inquiring where they can get accurate information regarding the Mormons.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

The Hon. John Eaton, LL.D., ex-Commissioner of Education has published a pamphlet of 40 pages under the title of "The Mormons of To-Day." This is the most complete and accurate statement of the present status of Mormonism that has been placed in print, and is sold at the cost price of 5 cents a copy. Orders can be sent to Shirley Eaton, Esq., The Concord, Washington, D. C.

February 9.

Mr. Ferd F. Kiser,

Art Publisher,

St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

I return you the preliminary list which you sent me. I have gone over it somewhat carefully and do not recognize any one that I would cross out.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure.

To the Managing Editor,

Office of The Presbyterian,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

In the agitation throughout the country with reference to the sending of a noted polygamist to Congress from Utah, a great many people are inquiring where they can get accurate and reliable information concerning the Mormons and their views. Will you not publish that such a statement can be had in a 40 page pamphlet published by Hon. John Eaton, LL.D ex-Commissioner of Education, at 5 cents a copy, the cost price orders can be sent to Shirley Eaton, Esq., The Concord, Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

A 40 page pamphlet on the present status of the Mormons has been published by the Hon. John Eaton, LL.D., ex-Commissioner of Education, and can be had at the cost price of 5 cents each. The title of the pamphlet is "The Mormons of To-day". Orders for the same can be sent to Mr. Shirley Eaton, The Concord, Washington, D. C.

February 10

The Managing Editor of
The Presbyterian Journal,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:-

The agitation against the seating of Mr. Roberts, a noted polygamist from Utah to the next Congress, is causing many people to ask for reliable information concerning the Mormons. To meet this want General John Eaton, ex-Commissioner of Education and now Superintendent of Public Instruction in Porto Rico, has published a pamphlet of 40 pages which is the most complete presentation of the subject in print. If convenient please publish the enclosed notice.

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February 10

To the Managing Editor of
The Southwestern Presbyterian,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

My dear Sir:

The public agitation against seating Mr. Roberts, a noted polygamist from Utah to the next Congress, is causing many persons to ask for reliable information concerning the Mormons To meet this want General John Eaton, ex- United States Commissioner of Education, and now Superintendent of Public Instruction in Porto Rico, has published a pamphlet of 40 pages which is a most complete presentation of the subject .
If convenient will you please publish the enclosed notice of his pamphlet.

Very truly yours,
Sheldon Jackson

February 10

To the Editor of

"The Christian Observer,"

Louisville, Kentucky.

My dear Sir:

In the agitation throughout the country with reference to sending a noted polygamist to Congress from Utah, a great many people are inquiring where they can get accurate and reliable information concerning the Mormons and their views. Will you not publish the fact that such a statement can be had in a 40 page pamphlet published by General John Eaton, LL.D., ex-Commissioner of Education, at 5 cents a copy, the cost price. Orders can be sent to Shirley Eaton, Esq., The Concord, Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

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February 10

Rev. S. Hall Young,
Presbyterian Book Store,
Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

My dear Mr. Young:

Yours of the 9th instant is received and we will be very glad to receive a call from you next Tuesday.

Mr. Thomas is at Mt. Claire, Harrison County, West Virginia. I was present with Dr. Thom~~as~~son at Princeton; he gave an invitation for those who wished to converse with him personally concerning going to Alaska to meet him in the Seminary parlors. To his amazement fifty young men presented themselves. One of them has offered to go to Point Barrow as Government teacher.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 9

Dr. Charles F. Mills,

Walter's Park, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

Yours of January 18th is received; about the same time I received an application from one of our young men about to graduate from Princeton Theological Seminary, asking to be sent to Point Barrow, and as it is important that all the workers at that Station should be in full sympathy with the Presbyterian Church(which is the Church of that Station), I will probably, if the recommendations are satisfactory, send him.

I am much obliged for your letter and the intimation that you might be willing to go.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 9

Rev. John W. Allen, D.D.,
Presbyterian Book Rooms,
St. Louis, Missouri.

My dear Dr. Allen:

Kindly let me know the business standing and character of Mr. Ferd P. Kiser, Art Publisher, St. Louis. Is it a reputable firm ?

You have probably noticed that Mr. Hitchcock, one of your business men, late Minister to Russia, has been appointed Secretary of the Interior. If you know any prominent men whose judgment will influence Mr. Hitchcock favorably, I wish you would have them write Mr. Hitchcock when he arrives in Washington, a letter mentioning favorably, my work for the Department. It will assist me greatly in my work and in securing appropriations for the work in Alaska to have the confidence of the new Secretary.

Kind regards to Mrs. Allen.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 11

Mrs. Richards,
2830 14th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Richards:

Mrs. Paxton wished me to send you word if there is any one available among the Home Missionaries in the city to address the New York Avenue Sabbath School on Home Missions February 19th. Permit me to call your attention to the Hon. John G. Brady, Governor of Alaska, a Presbyterian Minister - the first resident Presbyterian Home Missionary Minister in Alaska twenty-one years ago. Governor Brady is stopping at the Ebbitt House, and if he has no other engagement for that morning will respond to an invitation to address the school.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 11

Mrs. William Paxton,

941 Massachusetts Avenue,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Madam:

I have sent Mrs. Richards the name of Governor John G. Brady of Alaska, who is stopping at the Ebbitt House. You, of course, know that the Reverend William J. Campbell, Home Missionary in Utah, is also stopping in the city and is the guest of Doctor Hamlin.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 11

Mr. William A. Kelly,
Industrial School,
Sitka, Alaska.

My dear Brother:

I enclose to you the Life Insurance papers of Mr. Probese. If his wife is not where they can be sent her please keep them until he or she turns up in Sitka. They have been lying on my desk for some time and I am anxious to get rid of them.

Governor Brady is working like a Trojan. If Congress does anything for Alaska this session it will be due to the efforts of the Governor.

Hoping things are moving prosperously at the School, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

February 11

"Park College Record,"
Parkville, Missouri,

Dear Sirs:

In the "Record" of January 20, is a request for corrections of the mailing list. Our Record is addressed to Mrs, Sheldon Jackson, 1830 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. It should be Mrs. Sheldon Jackson, "The Concord", Washington, D. C,

It is but fair to say that while we are greatly interested in your work at Parkville we are so situated with regard to trying to establish the "Sheldon Jackson College", Utah, that we will not be able to do anything for Parkville, and perhaps the Record which you have so kindly been sending us will accomplish more for you by dropping us and sending to some one else.

With kind regards to friends at the institution, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 13

Rev. William M. Paxton,, D.D.,LL.D.,

Princeton, New Jersey.

My dear Dr. Paxton:

Many thanks for your letter of February 10th concerning Mr. Spriggs. I think he is just the man that we want for Point Barrow, and I will commence arrangements at once to secure money by which he can be sent.

Kind regards to your family.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 13

Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin,
35 West 57th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Schieffelin:

Your card enclosing $25 for "Sheldon Jackson College" Salt Lake City, is received with many thanks. I assure you it is greatly appreciated as well as greatly needed. As you know, I have through my long years' experience in the West had unusual facilities for learning the relative needs of different portions of the Home Mission field, and I know of no one where the need is so urgent as in Utah. I know of no class of people that appeal so greatly to the sympathy of the Christian women of the United States equal to the young women growing up into Mormonism and bound by the very bent of their education ultimately to go into polygamy with all its miseries and horrors. We hope, as we get the Sheldon Jackson College started more fully, to be able to introduce and teach stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, dress-making, and other pursuits by which a Mormon woman can learn to support herself independently of her Church or people, and thus be freed from the necessity of getting married to a polygamist husband for a support.

If at any time during my sojourn any year in the East between October and April that you should feel inclined ~~that~~ and find it ~~is~~ convenient to have a parlor meeting of your Missionary Society, or invite in your wealthy lady friends, I ~~would~~ will be very glad to address them with reference to the needs of these fifty-two thousand Mormon young women of our country, under twenty years of age!

With kind regards to your husband, and praying that your little ones may be spared to you, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 13

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D.,LL.D.,
P.O.Boc 156,Madison Sq.Branch,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Thompson:

Yours of February 9th is received and I will apply to Dr. Babcock for a chance to meet his congregation with reference to providing the funds for sending Mr. Gantz into Alaska. Mr. S. Hall Young is sick in Pittsburg with the grippe, and has canceled his engagement at Baltimore for tomorrow.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

He is at Mrs Wm Thaw's
P.O. Box 1086
Pittsburgh

February 13

Rev. Albert B. Robinson,
Room 1202, 156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Robinson:

Yours of February 11th is received and I am much obliged for the package of 20 Magazines which you have kindly sent me. I greatly rejoice at the large number of subscribers which you are receiving to the Magazine. It ought to be in every church in our denomination.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 13

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard,
611 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Shepard:

I have been hoping to get over to New York this winter and have some time to call upon you and confer with reference to the work next spring, but have been under so much pressure that I have not been able to get away from my desk except to run away for an appointment and to take the night train back to Washington.

First, with regard to Point Barrow. You remember you very kindly offered to send a lady with Mrs. Dr. Marsh as company, but a suitable lady could not be found when Dr. Marsh went out year before last. He wrote me last summer recommending a friend of his with his friend's wife as suitable persons to come to their help. I have corresponded with the same but they are unwilling to go. In the mean time I have found a suitable man in the senior class at Princeton who upon graduating in May expects to get married and is willing to go to the help of Dr. & Mrs. Marsh. Dr. Marsh has found that attempting to teach school and take care of the church (there are 114 Eskimo members in his church), attending to all the sick, and attending to the 101 little things claiming his attention, is too much for one man. I now would suggest that we send Mr. & Mrs. Spriggs this coming summer to the help of Dr. & Mrs. Marsh. That if you will pay Dr. & Mrs. Marsh the $1200 as minister and physician the Government will pay to Mr. Spriggs $1200 as teacher and helper to Mr. Marsh in outside matters. After giving the matter consideration and prayer please let me know whether this meets with your approval, as Mr. Spriggs would like to know at an early date whether he can be sent there this season. The work at Point Barrow, as you have heard from time to time, among those Eskimo has been one of very great success, and when those eight whaling ships were caught in the ice around Point Barrow many of the sailors would have died of starvation if Dr. Marsh had not been there to minister to them as a physician; so that our missionary work there has been blessed not only to the natives but to the poor white whalers that were last winter imprisoned in the ice.

I heard the other day indirectly from Mrs. Stewart of Brooklyn, who is very proud of the work done by Mr. Lopp, their Missionary at Cape Prince of Wales, who drove the reindeer across the country 700 miles last winter for the relief of the whalers, reaching Point Barrow about the first of April when the food supply was getting very low.

Secondly, I am very anxious to have your assistance again in in keeping the Sheldon Jackson College going at Salt Lake, Utah. The two men that have shown the most interest in the movement and gave us the most encouragement for the future, were your husband and Dr. John Hall, and the Lord has taken them both to himself. As one after another of those who have been giving and praying with me for the advancement of the Kingdom in the needy places of our country are taken home, I often wonder who will take their places and what we are going to do in the future. The first thousand dollars given for the College was by your husband, and the land that was secured for the Academy, which is the preparatory school of the College, was paid for by money raised by Dr. John Hall from his Fifth Avenue Church. It seems that Dr. John Hall, ~~whx~~ before he came to this country , edited a Presbyterian paper in the north of Ireland, had a controversy with Mormon missionaries that had gone to Ireland to proselyte the people and bring such as they could induce to move over to Salt Lake. The interest which was created in Dr. Hall's mind at that time never left him, but during all the years that he was Pastor in New York he ever had a warm side towards Mormon missions and was before his death planning with General John Eaton - the President of the College - to make an effort to secure a few thousand dollars to give the institution a good start; but the Lord removed him before his plans were accomplished. Those of us who are left are struggling to keep the College moving until such time as somebody shall be raised up who will contribute largely towards it.

The preparatory department has more than doubled its students since the establishment of the College. The classes in the College are still small, only some six or seven pupils, but it is a very hopeful beginning and if we get only enough for a college building I have no doubt that the college classes would treble in numbers. As it is they are living and holding their recitations in the Academy building which is uncomfortably crowded with pupils; but it is the best that we can do until in God's good time we receive assistance for the erection of our first college building. In the mean time General Eaton and myself are struggling to raise the salaries of the president and the two professors. Year before last you were able to give me $1500 towards these salaries; last year $500. I hope in laying your plans for work next spring you will set apart as large a fund as you can afford for this purpose. If it would assist you any I think that I could find some sociaty that would relieve you of the expense of the salary of Dr. Wilbur at the Hospital at Sitka. A year ago the Christian Endeavor Sosieties of the Presbyterian Churches in California were ready to take up that work, and if you should wish it I would be willing to correspond with them this spring to see if they are still willing to do it. That would allow you to concentrate your work in Alaska at Point Barrow and Utah in the support of the College. There are 52,000 young women in Utah that are growing up to as certainly go into polygamy as the years pass by unless they can be gathered into our mission schools and carried through the mission schools and the Christian Academy, and the Christian College, and in the College by fitting them either for teachers or taught stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, or dress-making, or some trade that they by which when they get through school they can go out into the world and support themselves and not be compelled to marry some old polygamist for the sake of a support, but will be able to support themselves.

As you know I have had 40 years experience in every part of the West all the way from Old Mexico to Alaska; this has given me unusual facilities for judging of the relative needs of different parts of the Home Mission field and it is my firm conviction that there is no section of the mission field in the United States where there is so much need as in that of Utah, and that there is no one thing where a certain amount of money will meet a greater want to accomplish church work than that connected with the Christian College in Utah. It is this deep conviction that leads me, while engaged in the Alaska work heart and hand, yet I am burdened in prayer and self-denial for the Utah work.

The Reindeer Report for 1898, covering the expedition to Lapland, last winter, and the relief expedition to Point Barrow, will I trust be out in a few weeks and I will forward to you one of the first copies that comes from the Government Printing Office.

Trusting that your health has been good this winter, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

(COPY)

309 Hodge Hall,
Princeton, New Jersey.
Feb. 11, 1899.

Rev. Dr. Jackson,

My dear Sir:

Replying to yours of the 4th instant, allow me to state a few facts concerning myself as you request.

I finish my Seminary course this Spring ; am 27 years old and of good health both by heredity and also by reason of a good vigorous constitution.

You speak of my situation - financial i presume. I am practically helpless in this respect consequent on the necessity of my own efforts in securing my education.

In linguistic abilities, I apprehend no difficulties which by due study I cannot overcome, that is if one's course in Hebrew in the eminary is any fair index; as I think it is.

In case that I went, should expect to go married and accompanied by my wife; at present a teacher and who, with due care of course, has good health.

As to motive, there can be but one, and Alaska was my first Missionary love, and even at Point Barrow I feel there is a great work to be done ad so I offered myself.

Of course if appointed I would greatly like to know as soon as is possible, as doubtless there is considerable to be arranged, and a communication with Dr.Marsh would no doubt be of great service.

Trusting that I may hear favorably from you soon,
Very sincerely yours,(signed) Samuel R.Spriggs.

Theological Seminary,
Princeton, N.J.

February 10th, 1899.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.,

Dear Brother:

Your letter has been received. I have had an interview with Mr. Spriggs and also with all the members of the Faculty about him. I cross questioned him very closely about his health and find him a man of very good health, he says he has never had any thing wrong with his health and he thinks he is capable of standing almost any thing. The young lady to whom he is engaged he says is in very sound health, and is very willing to go with him to that remote region.

The missionary idea has been in his mind from early boyhood, and since he has learned about Point Barrow he feels very anxious to go there.

He has full knowledge of all the difficulties of the position, and has the co rage to face them. The Professors all say he is a good student, and they have each of them, formed a good opinion of him. I think he has everything to recommend him, and as far as I can judge he seems to be the very man you want. I find that it is his turn to preach on next Sunday evening, and after I hear him I will write you further.

Yours truly,

(signed) W. M. Paxton.

February 15

Mr. Edward Van Dyke Robinson,
Principal of High School,
Rock Island, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Robinson:

Yours of the 9th instant is received and contents noted. It will be impracticable for me to see Congressmen with regard to the Caroline Islands. As you know my special work is Alaska and my auxiliary work Utah, and those two fields engross every moment of my time and every particle of my strength. While I feel a very deep interest in the Caroline Islands the most that I will be able to do for you is to put my name to a paper showing my appreciation of the importance of that work; but I am unable to do any work personal at all in that direction, simply because there is a limit to our poor humanity in the matter of work. I assure you, however, that I am in deep sympathy with the movement and trust that some others who are not loaded down as I am will be able to take it and push it successfully.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 15

Rev. Samuel J. Rowland,
Clinton, New Jersey.

My dear Brother:

Your very kind letter of February 9th is received. I can appreciate everything that you have said in the letter. I have been so long in the work that I think I can understand your situation better than most Ministers who are applying for a hearing I have always found, and the lesson has been deepening in my mind, that the only way to do a thing is to do what you can and leave the rest with God. If your Session are willing to give me a hearing some Sabbath I will gladly come. No collection is asked, but I hope that if it be God's will that blessings come, that some of your people may be disposed to volunteer something, or possibly remember the College in their wills. The thing that I am struggling for is to get that institution on its feet. As you know, I have labored for the Church over the whole western country from Old Mexico to Alaska and have had unusual facilities for learning the relative needs and urgencies of different sections, and although my work is exclusively in Alaska and my heart is full of Alaska, yet I consider Utah the most urgent field in this country and firmly believe that a certain amount of money contributed there will accomplish more for the masses than in any other field on this continent. This is so strongly impressed on my own mind and heart that I am constantly burdened by it. However I leave it in the hands of your Session; if they give me a hearing I shall consider it the hand of God leading me that way; if they do not, think it wise why I shall be content, feeling that I have done that which lies within me to accomplish it.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 15

Rev. S. Hall Young,
Care of Mrs. Wm. Thaw,
P.O.Box 1086, Pittsburg, Pa.

My dear Mr. Young:

Yours of the 12th instant is received and I am very sorry to hear that you have the Grippe, for the tendency of it is to last a long while. Do not attempt to get out too early for a relapse will be much worse than the original attack. You are in good quarters; be content to stay there until the physician says it is safe for you to start out. When you get well enough to dictate a letter I wish you would dictate a letter addressed to the Secretary of War and tell him that you were a Presbyterian Minister and resided in Dawson during the winter of 1897-98; that in the fall of 1897 there was a dearth of provisions and a prospect of starvation before supplies could be sent in during the summer of 1898; that the danger was so great the Canadian authorities posted a notice warning all men that had not sufficient food to last them to leave the place, and that the sufering was diminished by large numbers going down the Yukon to Circle City and Fort Yukon, where they were fed by Lieut. Ray for the U. S. Government, and others got out over the passes to civilization; that notwithstanding the exodus their provisions were so short a large number had the scurvy.

The object of the letter to the Secretary of War is a justification of the action which the Cabinet took in trying to provide some form of relief for the people at Dawson and the Yukon Valley. This last summer a great deal of fault has been made by the newspapers over the scare and it has been asserted over and over again that there never was any reason for it, and that Dawson had an abundant supply of provisions to have lasted them without their leaving the place. I think it is due to truth of history and due to the good intentions of the administration that the truth should be known. Please enclose the letter to me ~~that I may~~ and I will see that it reaches the Secretary at once.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 15

Miss Ida Prentiss Whitcomb,
59 Remsen Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Miss Whitcomb:

Your very kind invitation to visit Brooklyn next Friday evening and meet with the Mission Band is received. I am so very busy, however, that it will be impossible for me to accept the invitation. Mr. Wallace and his little Eskimo ought to be sufficient inducement to interest the Band without having anything further. I hope however at some future time to be able to visit and meet with the Band.

In a few weeks I trust that me Report will be out of the Government Printing Office and I will send you a copy with a full account of the expedition of Mr. Lopp to Point Barrow.

I expect to leave the first of May for the North and hope to visit Mr. & Mrs. Lopp. I got very close to them last summer but the surf was so bad that I could not land.

Kindly remember me to your mother and Mrs. Stewart, also to the Mission Band.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson